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(A team of hunters of Evenks and Evens : See report on third cover.)

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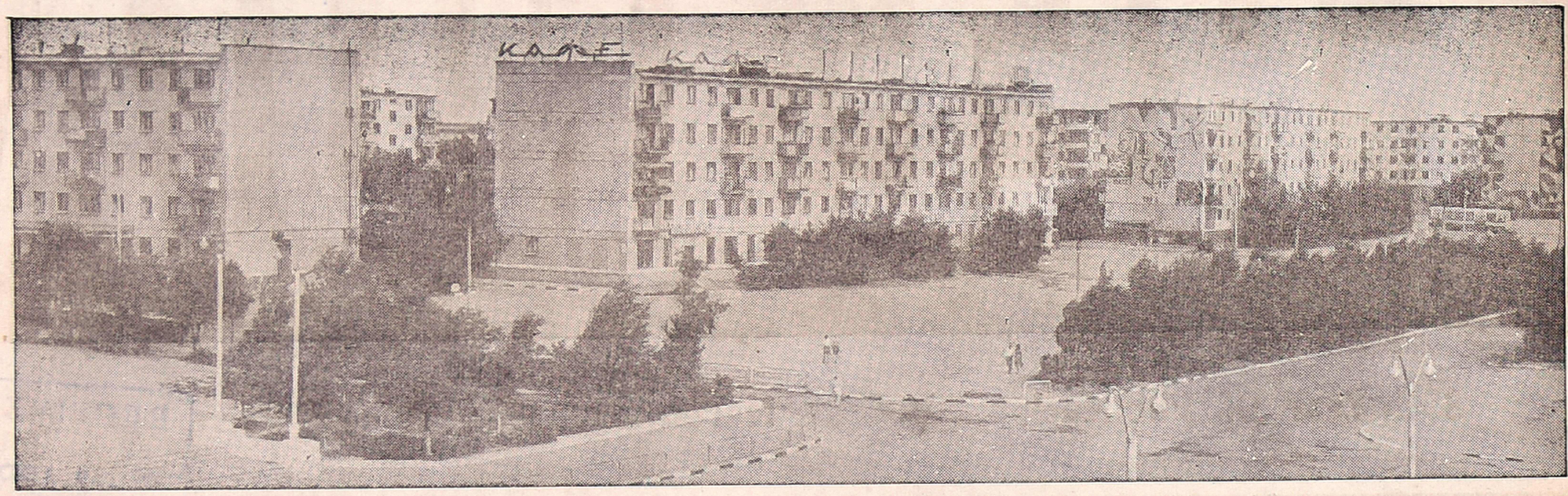

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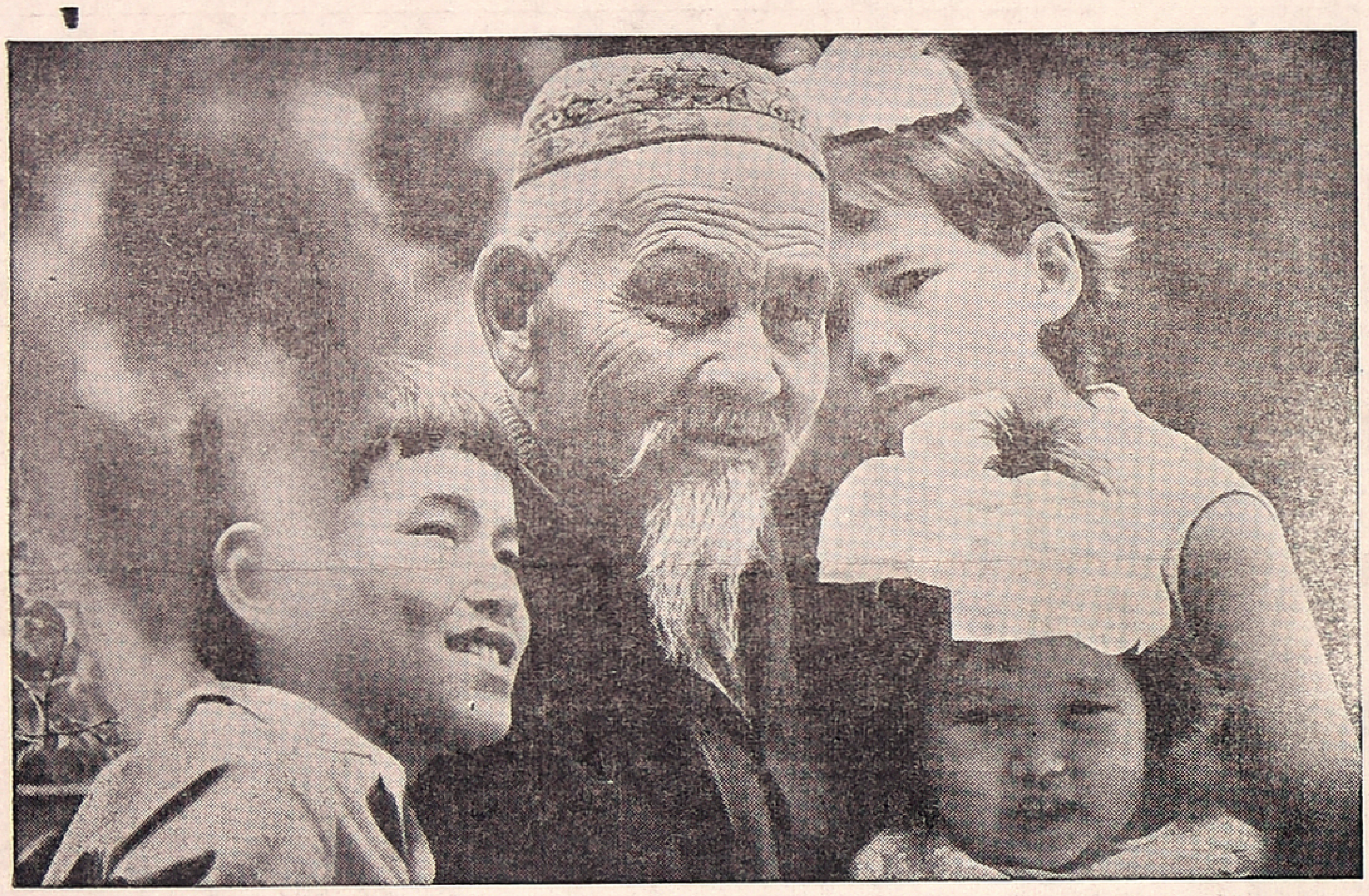


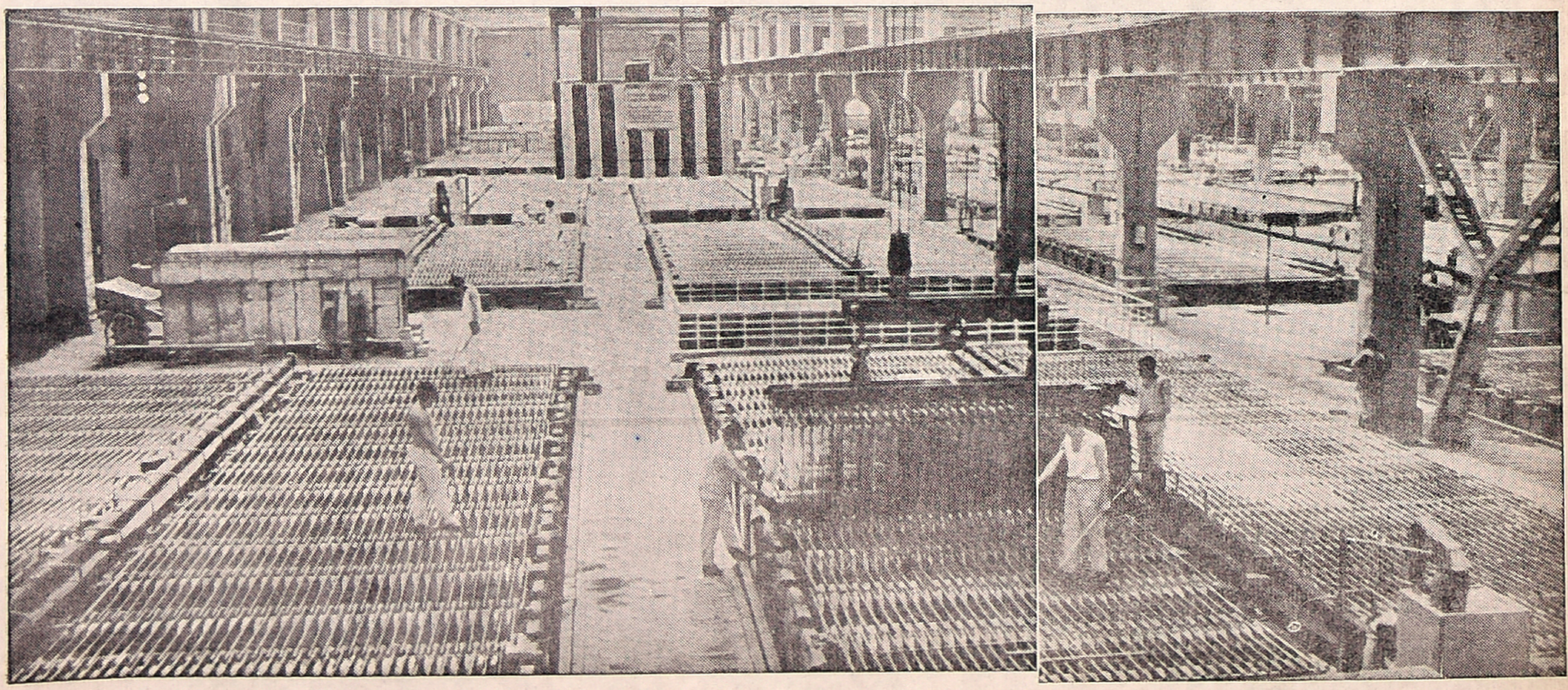
Omar Airambayev, Veteran of Jezkasgan, with his grand-children

Jezkasgan [a Town in Central Kazakhstan] stands for "digging copper" in the Kazakh Language. It is the Soviet Union's major storehouse of copper and complex ores.

Bowels of earth in Jezkasgan area have been utilised by man from times immemorial as is evident from archaeological finds--the remnants of primitive ore-smelting furnaces and utensils.

The commercial development of the deposits started some 125 years ago, but the scale of work by Russian employers and

(Contd, on last cover)



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READ
FREE
INDIA

Violence In Bihar: Three Views

Forces Of Anarchy Desperate

By GIRISH MATHUR,
Special Correspondent,
"New Wave"

After Gujarat, the forces of anarchy and chaos have done it in Bihar. The scale of arson and looting in Patna is indicative of their mood of desperation. Defeated in Orissa and U.P., frustrated in their attempts to oust Chief Minister Ghafoor at the polls, rejected by the electorate in most of the recent by-elections, these agents of reaction hope to realise their ambitions on the streets.

Legislators were their victims in Ahmedabad and other Gujarat towns; in Patna, the Legislature itself was their target. In both cases, the blow was directed against constitutionalism. The idea obviously is to subvert the authority of democratic institutions and undermine the rule of law.

Disruptionist and divisive by nature, committed to communalism and casteism, the perpetrators of violence in Patna have pursued the by now familiar tactics. People are facing economic hardships. They try to fan discontent by drawing the more articulate but in fact less affected sections into conflict with authority. They use the students as gunpowder by distorting their social awareness and in the process diverting attention from the factors responsible for the people's hardships.

Involvement of students not only lends respectability to the forces of darkness; it also draws on public sympathy and thus provides the cover in which the man with the crowbar and the fir ball can put his expertise to use.

It is significant that in Gujarat violence was confined to urban centres and there too the people engaged in productive activities were not involved. The toilers in factories and fields, the Adivasis and the Harijans, who have been hit hardest by the current economic difficulties, stayed out. Their protests do not help the communalist and the castiest, the regionalist and the disruptionist.

The path of arson and loot is the path of the parasites and the socially maladjusted, and in Gujarat the students' agitation provided the cover which these social dropouts needed to create an atmosphere of terror. This is exactly what has been repeated in Patna. Indeed, what happened there on Monday suggests prior planning.

It is not difficult to imagine whose can be the brain behind it if the flow of money during the Gujarat agitation is remembered. Not all the money at the disposal of the perpetrators of violence in Gujarat could be white and legitimate; some of it may not even be Indian.

In fact, violence helps in generating illegitimate money. Firstly it provides the occasion for inflow of funds from dubious sources. Secondly, by disrupting supplies, it creates shortages and pushes up prices.

Above all, it obfuscates the factors which are responsible for the hardships of the people. Thus, instead of helping the people to overcome the economic difficulties facing them, violence intensifies these difficulties; it also focusses the anger of the people on the very institutions through which their problems can be resolved.

This is exactly what the advocates of the cult of violence want because their economics is meant to serve the interests of black money. The people rejected their economic platform in one general election after another; violence is now being used to build sanctions for this economic platform.

There are elements in Bihar politics which openly advocate violence. Claiming supernatural powers to cheat the credulous, they build secret arms dumps. When law tries to take its course, they create hurdles in its way.

There are others who have indulged in communal massacres and when it came to implementation of land reforms they used their guns against the land-hungry poor of the villages. Still others have put on progressive masks in the past to create caste conflicts and divide the toiling peasantry into backward and forward castes.

Their behaviour as people's representatives, whenever they have been chosen, makes mockery of parliamentary democracy. Today all these groups have ganged up to exploit the people's miseries for political ends which they could not achieve through democratic leans.

Attempts to enact Gujarat are going to be repeated because the hardships of the people are not yet over. Patna, therefore, reminds us of the need for vigilance If democracy has to be saved, if the path of planned economic development has to be pursued, if the present difficulties have to be overcome, the forces of anarchy and chaos have to be defeated Much more than democracy and economic progress is at stake. With authoritarian force at large and economy stagnating. our independence itself will be endangered.

* * *

Kidney Diet

Artificial kidney machines are prolonging the lives of many people with incurable kidney failure, but these machines have their drawbacks. Renal dialysis, as the procedure is called, must be carried out on the patient for six hours two or three times a week and costs more than most people earn in a year. The tubes, implanted in the arms, that are used to connect the patient to the machine often become clogged or broken. People on dialysis are prone to infections, especially hepatitis. And because facilities are so scarce, many people with kidney disease must wait long periods before they can use the process.

Now a doctor at Johns Hopkins Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, has devised a combination diet and drug treatment which may reduce or even eliminate need for dialysis for many patients. Dr. MacKenzie Walser explained that dialysis removes nitrogen-containing wastes in the blood that are derived from proteins consumed in the diet. Dr. Walser's diet eliminated the accumulation of these wastes.

In this diet practically all meat and other protein foods are eliminated and replaced by vegetables and fruit. At the same time the patient is administered a drug called keto acids. These are synthetic derivatives of the amino acids that are the normal constituents of protein. But keto acids, unlike natural proteins, provide nutritional building blocks for the body without producing wastes.

In an initial study, Dr. Walser prescribed the treatment for ten patients. Six showed immediate improvement and were able to eliminate the dialysis treatment. Dr. Walser warns, however, that his method is no cure for kidney disease and won't prevent further deterioration in his patients. But he thinks the treatment may be used by many people. who currently rely on dialysis, at a fraction of its cost.

No Movement Of Students

By JANARDHAN THAKUR,
Special Representative, Hindustan Standard.

THE widespread disturbances in Bihar during the last few days cannot be described as a students' movement. True, the students of Bihar had been simmering with discontent for quite some time. They were agitated about soaring prices, rampant coruption, the pointless system

(Contd. on page 12)

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

It is not given to man to know the whole Truth. His duty lies in living up to the truth as he sees it, and in doing so, to resort to the purest means, i.e., to non-violence.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 31, 1974

STRIKES

The Tamil Nadu Labour Minister's warning to labour against strikes is timely.

Addressing the Employers' Federation of South India, Mr. K. Rajaram cited the recent textile strike in Bombay, which resulted in a production loss of Rs. 43 crores without any increase in the wages of labour. The loss, it is estimated, suffered by the workers in wages during the strike period would take 10 years to recoup.

This does not take into account the inconvenience caused to the society in general and the administration in particular. But as if to reply to the Tamil Nadu Minister, the Union Government has allowed an increase of 30 per cent over the May 1969 prices of all varieties of controlled cloth. It is common knowledge, perhaps with the exception of the Union Ministers, that the poor and the middle class people depend on this controlled cloth, which is expected to cost 40 per cent more.

The poor may be affected by this unwarranted increase but the 43 crore loss of the textile industry in terms of money can be set off in three years. And the organised labour will get another chance to go on strike.

In this connection, Union Finance Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha that the "Government's efforts were aimed at containing prices at the current level and that it wou'd be somewhat wishful to think of rolling them back" makes interesting reading. He agreed that in certain areas prices could be brought down but it would be difficult.

For a Government which has no definite plans to increase production of essential commodities, it will be really difficult to push down prices.

And the main cause for fall in production is the frequent strikes in all sections of industries. And the worst hit now is the railways.

Will the Government come forward to ban strikes for a specific period at least in some essential services, which are vital for the growth of the economy?

Air Bridges Over The Himalayas

AN AN-12 of the Indian Air Force flies over menacing snow-covered peaks about 350 kilometers from its base. Its cargo compartment has about ten tonnes of precious load—fuel, sugar, onions, potatoes, live sheep and 'Roger Uncle M ke'—to be delivered to the jawans guarding our remote posts with no contact with the outside world except through this aircraft. Presently, the aircraft reaches the circuit height and threading, through a narrow valley, it heads towards the dropping zone. The Captain skilfully manoeuvres the aircraft along the imaginary line passing through the perpendicular of the 'T' inscribed on the ground. "Stand by, five...four...three... 'two...one and now", transmits the Captain to the Gunner who acts with alacrity and within thirty seconds the whole load, live sheep and all is parachuted down to the D Z, ensconsed in the valley below. This is the successful completion of yet another supply dropping mission by one of the gigantic AN-12s which from air bridged over the Himalyas.

This paragon of flying, the AN-12 is fondly called the Mountain Goose by its fliers. One can record many important events in the history of AN-12s. In the last conflict, the AN-12 crew made memorable achievements. They provided quiet but remarkable support to bomber squa rons. Used to kilometers in terms of neighi in their day-to-day transport operations, they had to be content with a few hundred feet. Instead of surveying the lofty peaks from above, as is their wont, they had to move to their targets brushing against the mountain walls. The Navigator could not, under the circumstances, ask for the advantage of daylight and clear visibility. By intuition and confidence born of familiarity with the terrain, they virtually sprang up over their targets and rained terror resulting in decimation. Besides, they flew operational squadrons from peace time locations to operational positions at short notices.

The working routine of the AN-12 crew is no piece of cake. In the bitter cold winter of Punjab, while you wallow in the cozy comfort of a heavy quilt wrapped round you and are in no mood to leave the bed till the sun is up in the sky, you may percive signs of pre-dawn domestic chores next door where an AN-12 crew lives While his wife and children sleep he is up with the lark, makes himself a cup of tea, packs his breakfast and is off to the squadron for yet another flying jaunt to some distant place for a mission of mercy.

41st Anniversary of the Indian Air Force falls on April 1, 1974

Be it winter or scorching summer, you find the aircrew emerging from the crew room and moving towards the aircraft never without their constant companions: a coat parka and a set of other woollens for protection against low temperatures up there at their destination in the Himalayas. For them, from profuse sweating to freezing is a quick change and they are always prepared for it. And then theirs is a complex role in many ways. Merely flying from one point to another is not enough. They have to be a mentally tuned to a variety of assignments. Loading and securing of different types of cargo from a tank to a mule to a heavy gun, making sure the passengers in the cargo compartment have oxygen in case of high altitude flying, appropriate liason with Army authorities for prompt coordination and many other factors make their daily task an exercise in man management and administrative acumen.

Call them by whatever name you like, 'Work Horses, Ten-wheeled Monsters or Mountain Geese', the AN-12s bring hope and comfort to the wounded and sick jawans by transforming their cargo compartment into an ambulance for casualties, with arrangement for operations; to an anxious separated Army wife awaiting her husband's return, by transporting him from the farthest eastern part of the country to Delhi the same day and to the inmates of a border post marooned in a snow-bound area with the land route cut off, by dropping fresh vegetables, ghee, tinned meat and other food, fuel for their Bukharies and what have you.

One can only make a vague conjecture about what the poet had in mind when he described in the Ramayana the transportation of a whole mountain from the distant Himalayas to the present Sri Lanka for a herb to heal the wounded Lakshmana back to life. Perhaps, it was an ancient ancestor of the throbbing, speeding gigantic AN-12, the pride of the transport fleet of the Indian Air Force.

Snowflakes Trap Pollution Particles

THERE is a way to trap pollution particles that are in the air. It is a large, flat, slow-floating crystalline chip formed by freezing water. It is snow. Snow can cleanse the air of relatively large particles such as those from smokestacks, incinerators and automobile exhaust. A meteorologist, Dr. Rosa Pena, at Pennsylvania State University, says the process is called wash-out.

Dr. Pena says that the snow process is very complicated. While the rain process has been studied closely, she says, the effect of snow washout is still largely unknown. Dr Pena says that snow is a much more effective pollution trap than rain because of its larger size and slower speed. A snowflake travels at one-sixth the speed of a raindrop, giving it more time to collect particles. A snowflake may also have ten to one-hundred times more surface area than a raindrop, which increases its collecting ability. While particles will be attracted to a snow flake, most gases involved in air pollution will pass it by.

Dr. Pena says air temperature also plays a big part in the shape the snow crystals take. There are four main shapes—the Needle, Stellar, Prism, and Plate. Plate-shaped snowflakes are the best pollution traps because there are more surfaces to attract the snow, says Dr. Pena. Dr. Pena cautions that neither rain nor snow should be thought of as an antidote to pollution. These two precipitants only transport pollution from the atmosphere to the ground, she says, where they end up in rivers, lakes, or even on people. She concludes that under ordinary circumstances, there is no danger to humans from the pollutants and people should go on enjoying the beauty of snow and rain.

City Train Timings

NOV 1, 1973

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	13-35	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-20	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-45
Hyderabad Exp.	12-50	10-15
Delhi Janata	14-00	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	9-50	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-05
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-15	21-30
Brindavan Exp.	8-10	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	14-25	13-25
Bangalore Mail	21-35	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-25
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-25
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	22-00
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	19-55
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-25
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Olavkot Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

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(MAIN LINE)

Cholan Express	9-50	16-25
Virudunagar Janata	15-20	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	
Nagore Fast Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-20	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21-15

CHORD LINE)

Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Kanyakumari Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	19-00	7-15
Pandyan Exp	20-10	6-40
Rock Fort Express	22-00	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	15-50
MADRAS BEACH		9-55
Chingleput Pass.*	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger*	17-33	9-55
Kancheepuram Passenger	18-12	9-13

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section,

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Human Implications Of Science

By D. S. KOTHARI

IN today's world almost every aspect of man's life, good or bad, is deeply influenced by and dependent on science and technology. But there is little understanding of the very complex and dynamic interphase and interaction between science, technology, industry, and society.

It is this which is largely responsible for lack of a rational and coherent policy for technology development and its exploitation. What is desperately needed is research effort, on a massive scale, both nationally and internationally, to study in all its various aspects human implications of science and technology.

No longer can science and humanism survive in isolation. Ignorance and disregard of human implications of scientific and technological innovation is not only a grave environmental hazard but it puts man's very survival in jeopardy. There is no place for complacency whatsoever.

ATOMIC BOMB

As a classic case of the terrific gap between scientific advance and its human implications, we may recall the interview between Churchill and Niels Bohr (the universally acknowledged leader of atomic science, and a man endowed with extraordinary vision and wisdom), a few fateful months preceding the use of atomic bomb on Japan.

As recorded in Britain and Atomic Energy, 1939-45 (an official account published by HMSO, London):

Practically the whole of the time (of the interview) was consumed in argument on irrelevant points. Bohr was unable to bring the Prime Minister's mind to bear on the implications of the bomb. When he asked as he left if he might address a memorandum on the subject to Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister replied that he would always be honoured to receive a letter from Professor Bohr but hoped it would not be about politics. Bohr came away greatly disappointed at the way the world was apparently governed, with small points exercising a quite irrational influence. 'We did not speak the same language', said Bohr afterwards. Churchill retained a very disagreeable memory of the interview.

Science is universal, ecumenical. All barriers are alien to science. But the world is tormented with divisions of all kinds. Greed, fear, violence, poverty, pestilence, and pollution are rampant everywhere.

In a world in which stockpiles of thermonuclear weapons, as also the number of nations holding them, is continuously on the increase, where hydrogen-bomb-laden aircraft patrol the skies, and where intercontinental missiles are kept zeroed and ready to take off to pulverise skulls by the millions, it is no wonder that people feel frustrated.

ECONOMIC GAP

And the youth see no future before them. The world may not blow up in the near future, but who can tell? Who can assure hundreds of millions of men, women and children who want to lead peaceful, honest lives that they will not be reduced instantaneously to ashes, at some unpredictable moment?

The yawning economic gap between the rich and poor countries is rapidly increasing—it is all the more oppressive as there is generally little "cultural gap" between the rich and the poor nations.

There is a desperate need to check the present uncontrolled and callous exploitation of technology and of natural resources. If it continues unabated, with attendant gross disparities within and between nations, it can lead only to unmitigated disaster.

On the other hand, the future holds great promise if science is pursued with zest and dedication and technology is wisely used in the true interests of the community, and not for narrow sectional ends dedicated byselfishness and mistrust.

The human use of science and technology is no easy goal. It demands vision, courage and, above all, faith. The scientific community has a major and primary role.

A first imperative is to promote public awareness of the extreme urgency and need for serious study of human implications of science.

AGONY OF SOUL

It cannot be denied that there is a deep anguish, an agony of the soul which afflicts thinking men today, particularly the youth. In a fundamental sense the crisis is inherent in the nature of science itself.

Science has eroded, largely destroyed, the meaning and purpose which our ancestors assigned to the universe and to life. But science has provided no substitute, nor promises any.

In fact the strength and power of science lie in its denial, inability, to answer the question: What is the purpose of the universe? Why the universe? Why man?

Let me take an example. There is a severe drought, a famine in some area; or a manned spacecraft is in some mortal danger. Will prayers, earnest and heartfelt, be of any avail?

UNANSWERED QUESTION

The official scientific answer would obviously be, I believe, "no", and rightly so. But what about the 'personal' views of scientists? Do none believe in the value or efficacy of prayer? Would no "expert" — no astronaut — think of God when in serious trouble, illness or danger?

Modern science makes the conclusion inevitable that in the operations of nature there is no place, no role whatsoever, for the supernatural.

The reign of reason and logic is supreme. This is no simple, no obvious conclusion. It was not at all apparent in the days of Newton, and Akbar, not to think of earlier times.

No considerations of purpose, divine or human, can enter the domain of objective science. The exclusion is complete. Science is objective, not subjective.

If we ask what purpose do the stars in the sky serve?, the answer of astronomy is: The stars serve no purpose whatever. In the realm of science any other answer is inadmissible: it would be absurd.

To think of any purpose or goal for the universe (or for any parts of it) is alien to science. It is incompatible with it.

SOUL-BODY RELATIONSHIP

But for the "I", purpose (teleonomy) is everything; without it there is nothing. What is the bridge, the connecting link, if any, between the objective science and the subjective "I"?

How to resolve the flagrant contradiction between the "determinism" that science predicates and the "freedom of the will" which the "I" experiences.

In truth, we are no nearer to an understanding of this unfathomable "mystery" than the insight and wisdom provided by the Upanishads.

In this context the remarkable book, My View of the World (1961), by Erwin Schroedinger, one of the great pioneers of modern physics, is of deep interest. The recent developments in quantum physics, cybernetics, and molecular biology emphasise that, if anything, the mystery is far deeper than ever thought before.

It is one thing to recognise that we have no "solution", but altogether another thing to assert, as some people do, that there is no 'real problem", no "mystery" about the mind brain (soul-body) relationship.

The distinction is important. Otherwise there is a real danger that science which is mankind's greatest intellectual and fruitful enterprise may, in the end, smother man's spirit instead of enlarging and enriching it.

There is a need for a philo-

(Contd. on page 9)

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

HIS LITTLE JOKE

After waiting for many anxious hours, the newly made father was greeted cheerily by the old family doctor with the words: It's a girl!"

"And is the child all right?" asked the father presently.

"Well," replied the doctor, with a twinkle in his eyes, "she hasn't got all her toes on one foot"

'Good heavens!" gasped the other. "It has always been my dread that the child would be malformed."

"Of course she hasn't got all her toes on one foot," went on the doctor smoothly: "she's got five on each!"

* * *

TO THE LETTER

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the sympathetic visitor, "is your poor husband still in bed, then?"

"Well, yes," was the reply. "He's really quite all right, but when the doctor came two months ago, he said James mustn't get up on any account until he said he could, and we rather think the doctor must have gone into the Army."

* * *

TREATMENT!

A man went to a mental specialist.

"What seems to be the trouble?' asked the doctor.

The patient responded by vigorously brushing imaginary things off his arm, explaining "See? I have dragons on my sleeve!"

The specialist, backing away, scrammed. "Well, you don't have to brush them off on me!"

* * *

RECORD

The boxing champion was in bed with a case of flu. The doctor took his temperature and, as he looked at the thermometer, murmured: "You do have some fever."

'How much?" inquired the boxer eagerly.

"Oh, about 100 degree," the doctor replied.

"And what's the world record, Doc?"

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ALL FOR NOTHING

At the parting of the ways one cyclist turned into a side-street, twisting round to wave a gay good bye to his companions.

But he didn't know that during the day a temporary reservoir for fire fighting had been erected there. His front wheel struck it, and over he went head first into the water.

As his head emerged above the surface he was not downhearted.

"What a Government!" he remarked, with cheerful grin. "Free gas-masks, free shelters, and now free baths!"

FAIR WARNING

A widower, confronted by the sad task of looking over the belongings of his departed wife, decided that the only thing he would preserve was a hat which he had always admired and in which she had always looked "so sweet"; it was placed carefully on a shelf and not disturbed until discovered by wife number two, who inquired about it and was told it was preserved in memory of his first wife.

After a time his second choice was gathered to her fathers, and again the bereaved man selected one of her hats in which she, like the first, had always looked "so sweet." This was placed beside the first hat.

Time healed the second wound and a third wife was introduced to his household. She, too, was inquisitive when she found the millinery and asked questions.

The husband explained that the hats had belonged to her predecessors and were kept as mementoes.

"That's all right," she replied, "but the next hat that goes up there is going to be a bowler."

MISUNDERSTOOD

In the shadowy tent the fortune-teller gazed into the palm of her fair and fluffy client. Spotting the wedding ring on the left hand, she said:

"You should be very, very happy dearie. A nobler man than your husband you have yet too meet."

"How absolutely thrilling!" gushed the client. "But when?"

* * *

CRUSHING!

An angry subscriber, having trouble with the telephone, bellowed at an operator, "Am I crazy or are you?"

"I'm sorry, sir," she replied in her sweetest institutional voice, "but we do not have that information."

STILL "OCCURRED"

"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"

"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners, and things of that sort 'take place.' Only calamities 'occur.' You see the distinction?"

"Yes, I see. As I was saying the day on which my wedding occurred —"

* * *

MEMORY!

"You seem very quiet to night Roland," said the pretty girl. "Are—are you sure you love me?"

"Love you?" Roland exclaimed "Good Heavens Rhoda, when we were saying goodbye at the gate last night your dog bit a piece out of my leg, and I didn't even notice it till I got home!"

* * *

EVEN BEHIND IT!

The dinner, observing a notice on the wall of the restaurant advising patrons to take care of their hats and coats, said to the waiter: "A queer notice you've got there! Do crooks frequent this place?"

The waiter nodded. "A few of them are so crooked, sir," he said, "they can hide behind a cork-screw."

* * *

NO CHARGE

"How long are you in prison for, my man?" asked the prison visitor.

"Two months, lady," replied the inmate.

"What is the charge?"

"No charge, lady......every thing's free."

* * *

ENOUGH!

Father: "There are three very good reasons why I don't want you to marry young Montmorency. First of all, he has no money; secondly— —"

Modern Daughter: "All right father, you needn't say any more. You'll find I'm a very obedient daughter."

* * *

NO NEED!

"Are you going to take this lying down?" boomed the political speaker, starting his peroration.

"Certainly not," said a bored voice from the back of the hall. "The shorthand reporters are doing that."

LITTLE LAUGHS

"I write this letter in a very irritable state of mind after shaving with a razor which my wife used to sharpen my pencil."

And judging by the look of the letter you used that particular pencil

* * *

"Before writing a book on tigers I spent a year studying them in their native haunts."

It must have been difficult jotting down notes while sprinting through the jungle with a couple of them looking over your shoulder.

* * *

Woman whose son had been sent to Borstal overheard talking to neighbour: He was always a good boy at home. He never stole a thing that he didn't bring home to his mother.

* * *

"Was there any evasion on his part when you asked him for the money?" inquired the manager.

"None at all, sir," replied the collector "The evasion was all on my side. He tried to kick me out."

* * *

"I have delivered many radio lectures and every time I suffer agonies before the microphone."

You want to get it out of your head that all the suffering is on your side.

* * *

"Radio has brought people closer together than anything else."

Oh, we don't know. What about the railway carriage?

* * *

Smith: "There goes the most independent man I have ever met. He takes orders from nobody."

Brown: "Really! What is he?"

Smith: "A commercial traveller!"

* * *

Doctor (breaking the news of twins to father): "Well, Mr. Cross if I may say so, we all have our crosses, and you have two."

* * *

"I suppose you have a story to tell," observed the magistrate.

"Yes, your worship," replied the motorist, "but stop me if you've heard this one."

* * *

"I once wrote a play and at the end of the performance one man stood up in the stalls and cheered."

A hopeful creditor of yours?

* * *

A disciple once asked Socrates whether it was better to marry or not to marry.

"Whichever you do," replied Socrates, "you will regret it."

* * *

"A more devoted couple I never met," said Mrs. Robinson to her neighbour. "They got so hot in an argument as to which one loved the other most that they're not on speaking terms."

* * *

'I was upset when Tom kissed me last night."

"Why, hasn't he kissed you before?"

"Yes, but not in a canoe."

Dynamics Of Indian Culture Today

By M. N. SRINIVAS

The term "culture" in its ordinary usage carries many value implications. For instance, a "cultured" person is one who is refined and whose taste and manners are such that it has the approval of other people.

Similarly, an "uncultured" person is one whose speech, manners and behaviour are such as to irritate the "cultured".

The anthropologist's use of the term "culture", however, carries no such value-implications.

Culture, to the anthropologist, refers to the sum total of the possessions of an identifiable group of people. It covers material as well as non-material culture, the latter including languages, ritual, beliefs and knowledge.

Language is the instrument through which culture is transmitted from one generation to the next, and the possession of language marks off human beings from other animals.

Language make the "storage" of culture possible and the invention of writing brings in a revolutionary dimension to "storage."

DIFFERENT VIEWS

What it is stated here is really a view of culture from the outside and the picture, which a member of a culture has differs in many ways from an outsider's.

Thus, a tool or implement is not only used for specific and known purposes, but there are prescribed ways of making and using it, and it has certain meanings to insiders.

To give a simple example, a plough is not only a basic agricultural tool but it is worshipped on certain occasions.

In short, a culture represents a world of meanings to its members. However, within a single culture different sections may perceive the same phenomenon differently.

A national culture has emerged or, more correctly, is emerging, and this is the result of the selection of discrete items from various sections and groups in the country, and elaborating and reinterpreting them for display on various occasions, including independence or republic days.

The selected items are freed from at least some of the traditional rules and restraints governing their display, and, simplified so that they can be understood, though in a different sense from their earlier one, by people with diverse backgrounds.

EMERGENCE OF NATIONAL CULTURE

A 'national culture' performs aesthetic as well as political functions, the latter including the deliberate accommodation of various regional and sectional cultures. The creation of such a national culture requires an ability on the part of crucial individuals to view elements of traditional culture as outsiders.

Since independence, many westerners have developed a taste for Indian music, dance, painting, sculpture and handicrafts, and on the Indian side there is increased awareness of the demand for their music and arts in the west.

In order to meet and stimulate the demand, products of traditional culture have to undergo some change; they may have to be put to new uses or prised out of their traditional contexts and reinterpreted to make sense to westerners.

The ability to see in some features of one's culture a source of scarce foreign exchange may prove to be infectious and may eventually extend to include the entire culture.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL EVALUATION

To return to the different between anthropologists and educated laymen in the way they look at culture. The latter evaluate the various elements of culture as good, and bad and indifferent the good elements deserving to be shown to outsiders and especially those outsiders whose approbation is sought.

Similarly, indifferent and bad elements need to be screened from respected outsiders. The anthropologist, at least when he is functioning as one, avoids trying to evaluate between the different elements of culture.

And when he considers an institution as important, it is not in any aesthetic or ethical sense but refers to its ability to influence the character of other institutions.

CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURE

Ideas of progress and evalution were very popular with western anthropoloeists in the 19th century. They constructed scales for classifying various peoples of the world, the kind of technology used providing the basis of the scale.

This did mean a classification of cultures into superior and inferior, and the hope, if not expectation, that the inferior would give way to the superior sooner or later.

As anthropology developed, however, there was a reaction against the confident assumption of superiority of westerners over non-westerners implicit in the idea of progress as measured by reference to technology and control over nature. Some anthropologists were sharply critical of the effects of colonial rule and missionary activity on native peoples.

The present-day anthropologists have found many things to admire in the life and culture of the primitive peoples they have studied. They, therefore, do not evaluate cultures in terms of good and bad, superior and inferior.

This should not, however, be confused with the classification of societies on the basis of increasing size, differentiation and complexity of activities and complexity of organisation.

However, marxist anthropologists subscribed to the idea of progress while, at the same time, condemn colonial powers for the economic and political exploitation of dependant countries.

In recent years, ecologists have also emerged as critics of western culture for pollution and short sighted wastage of the earth's resources. They are questioning the end and purpose of development.

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

But as far as Indian anthropologists are concerned the major interest continues to be change and development. Interest in development has also shown itself under a reputable and 'theoretical" guise, viz., modernisation.

As usual, the modernisation of "traditional" cultures and societies were first identified as important abroad, and this has now stimulated much interest, considering the number of Indian scholars engaged in studying its many manifestations and avatars.

What are the factors preventing or slowing down modernisation and how best can they be overcome? The interest in modernisation is frequently accompanied by an assumption that tradition and modernity are incompatible in all developing countries but not in the developed.

PROBLEMS OF CHANGE

However, some of the current pre occupation with problems of change, development and modernisation stem out of a genuine desire for putting an end to mass illiteracy exploitation, and sharp inequalities.

From a developmental point of view this implies taking up a critical stance towards traditional culture, institutions, ideas and values, but it need not result in sacrificing scholarly standards either in the collection or interpretation of data. In fact, it can give a new depth to research.

The anthropologist's general approach to problems of culture is intimately linked with the tradition of intensive fieldwork, popularly known as the method of participant observation.

The anthropologist not only gathers data but he also tries to obtain a first-hand and intimate picture of the life of his people through long residence in the field and the use of local language.

Thanks to the field-work tradition, there is a concentration on actual behaviour in a variety of contexts, and this is viewed against myths and traditions of the society.

In a study of an ancient civilisation such as India's, the method of participant observation has resulted recently in the emergence of a "field view" of Indian society which contrasts with, and corrects, the "book view", which was the result of a total preoccupation with literary texts in Sanskrit and other cultivated languages.

"IMAGE BUILDING"

The effects of some recent changes in Indian society on Sanskritization and significant. Ideas of "purity" and "pollution" are becoming weaker,

(Contd. on page 7)

WHO?

The blonde chorus girl had made quite a hit in America. She was asked here, there, and every-where, and one evening found herself at a literary supper-party.

With a blank smile she listened to a lot of talk about Aldous Huxley, Somerset Maugham, Bernard Shaw, and other British authors. Then someone mentioned H. G. Wells, and her face brightened.

"We don't think much of Wells over in England," she said, firmly.

"Whom do you mean by 'we'?" asked one of the American guests.

The chorus girl looked at him sweetly.

"Mother and I," she said.

Force Of Habit

General Westmoreland, once commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam, is now occupying himself with purely civilian affairs. He is running an operation known as the Governor's Task Force for Economic Growth in his native South Carolina and writing memoirs. But his army habits still tell. "TIME" magazine writes that he treats the members of his Task Force "like a bunch of privates" and takes reports from the carpenters and plumbers working in his new place as though they were so many field commanders. Some time ago he refused to fly abroad a state-owned air-craft because it was put eighteenth in line for take-off. "In the old days," he observed wryly, "I'd fly into a military airfield and they'd clear out everything a day ahead." Those good old days are passed.

Comments By Vishnu

Medicine In The Villages

Basic needs for the promotion and preservation of health are good housing, adequate and wholesome food, abundant supply of potable water, proper disposal of sewage, free and pure air, prevention of overcrowding and clearance of slum areas, supply of pure milk especially to children, development of sanitary conscience in the community, provision of better sanitary facilities, better education, agreeable working conditions, personality development through well-adjusted family and community life, social security and health education. These would bring benefits, both human and economic to the individual and the State, without which all the remarkable achievements of medicine and surgery, valuable though they have been and must remain, would make but a poor show.

Almost every Sunday Dr. Nemiraja visits the village of Elavoor where a number of people gather eagerly awaiting his visit (Please see Doctor in the service of the poor", Free India, 7th October, 1973) The other day he was good enough to invite me to accompany him.

A visit should convince anyone, if such conviction were needed at all, that medical services have yet to penetrate effectively into the villages of India where, after all, the greater part of our population lives. The cross section of patients seen reflected that many of the diseases follow in the wake of poverty (and hence malnutrition) along with insanitary conditions. Anaemias, parasitic infestations and infections were most common — along of course with the usual fare of ailments such as colds and fevers and digestive upsets etc which one may see in the clinic of any general practitioner. There are also the skin diseases such as Leprosy and the chronic lung diseases such as tuberculosis.

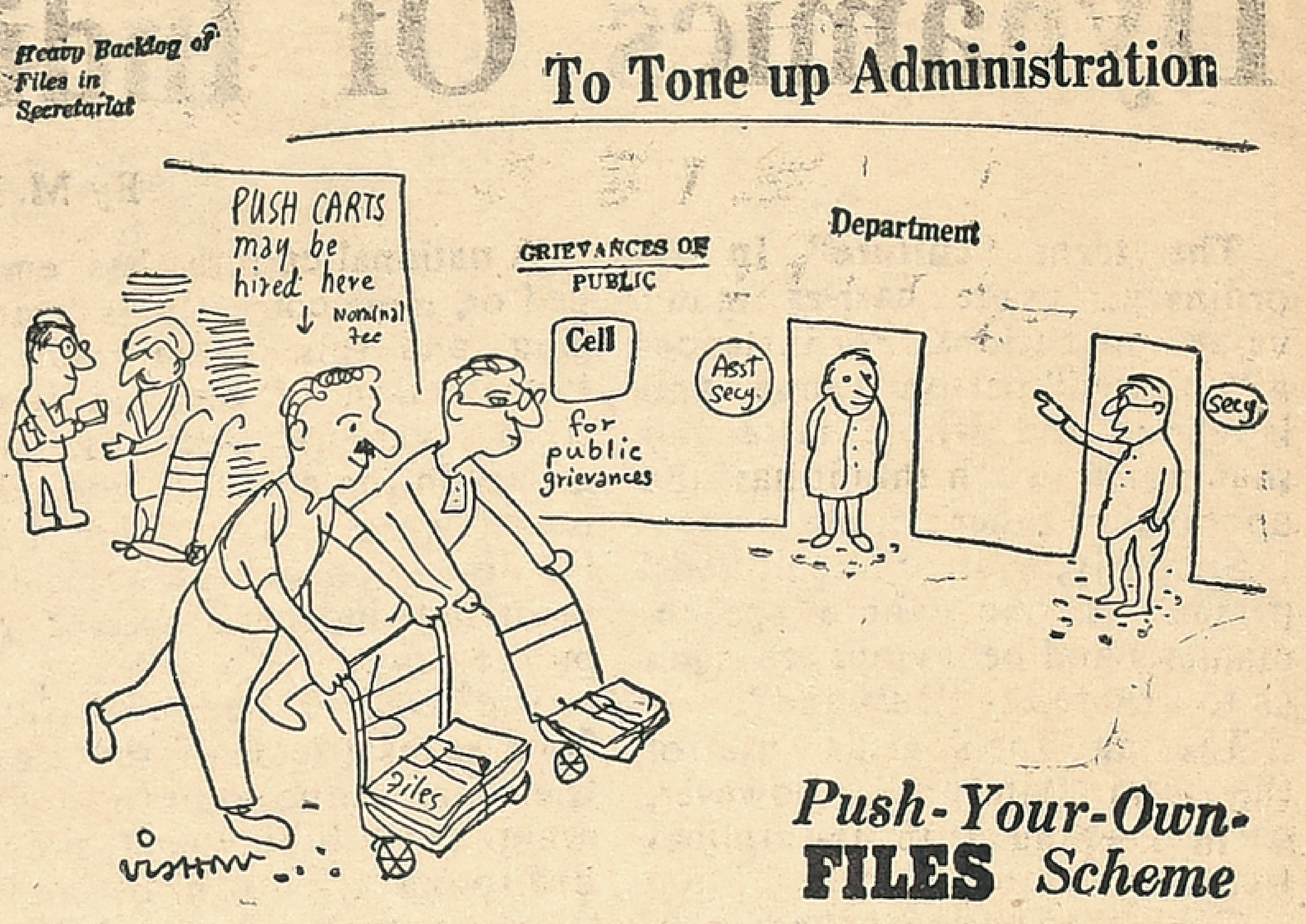
The most pathetic cases are the women, who, unable to look after the children that they have already produced, turn up suspecting that they are pregnant and they look so completely helpless Very often they have a child suckling at their breast. They have absolutely no wish to continue such a pregnancy and would gladly be rid of it and make sure that they have no more; yet again for socio-economic reasons they cannot have it done legally unless they come to the city hospital. They cannot go to the city alone and so they have to be accompanied. They have to spend a day or two there which they can ill afford, including travel expenses to and fro. They cannot easily make arrangements for their dependants to be looked after in their absence.

To adopt a supercilious attitude and condemn them by saying it was their own fault is not a solution to the problem. It is true that they have access to family planning clinics but they have yet to be taught effective methods. Of the permanent methods, the woman is afraid of an abdominal operation to have herself sterilised and the husband thinks that after an operation on him (vasectomy) he would no longer be fit to do a day's hard work and earn his bread. This superstition and resistance has to be broken down.

Meantime how useful it would be if the facilities offered under the Medical termination of pregnancy act is in practice made available to them on the spot, perhaps at least once in a way by organising a mobile operative clinic. Much education is necessary to convince them that this can be done with relative safety and ease. They should be taught also that an operation of sterilisation may be done from below which is more simple and puts less strain on them. Many of the determined women fall into the hands of unskilled barber midwives or some quaks who insert either some harmful drug or septic material into the womb so that even if the contents of the womb are expelled they develop infection which cripples them with chronic pain for a lifetime. Sometimes the complications are more serious and they lead to extension of infection (blood poisoning) severe haemorrhage or injury, and shock. Sometimes some women even die.

Surely the possibility of offering the service of termination of pregnancy should not be denied to the women in the villages and no doubt the family planning authorities are fully possessed of this aspect of the problem.

Additionally anyone who visits the village and rids the people of their parasite infestation and treats their anemia has done a very valuable service although it may not appear on the surface to be very spectacular.



"We seem simply to be going round and round in circles. So let us demand re-opening of the 'Complaints' cell once again. . ."

On The Good Administrator

On "The Good Administrator" Rajaji wrote as follows:

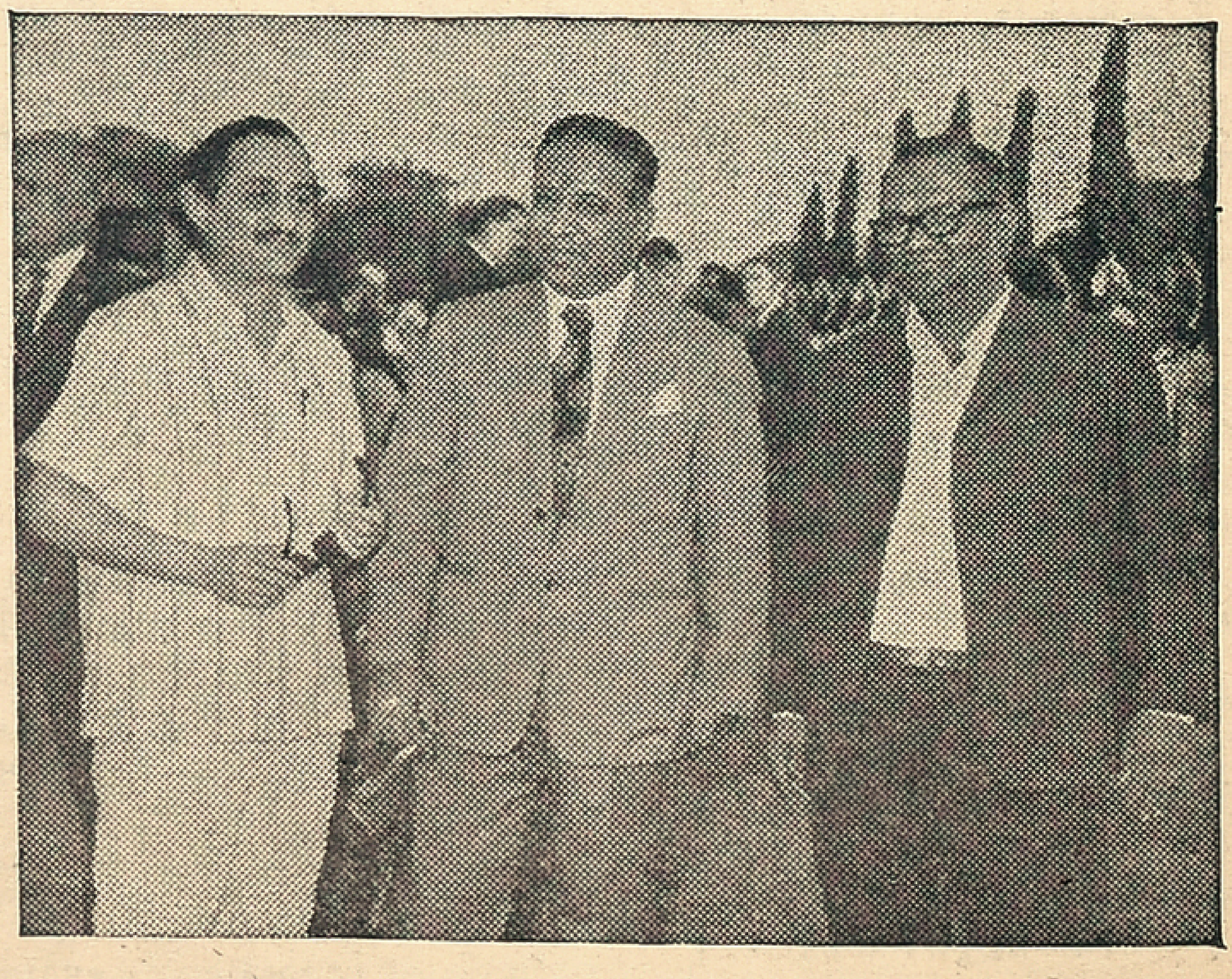
The people want honest, efficient, impartial, just and sympathetic officers in government. The quality of persons in authority is more important than the stipulation of rules and methods of operation. Professional and technical competence is important, but it is not the decisive factor in public service. What is essential for administrators in senior positions is the capacity for right judgement and quick decision based on relevant advice. This is perhaps a congential quality, but early training can develop this competence. The good administrator should also have the sagacity and imagination to see the proper moment to initiate a particular action.

The administrator should have the ability to obtain the best out of his expert advisers and to understand quickly what they say. Those whose function is to carry out decisions should be sure that they will not be let down at the first hurdle under pressure from powerful quarters. He should create in his staff the confidence that he is a firm and fair adjudicator on all issues that come up before him. He should be even-tempered, as bad temper is not a substitute for firmness, and may lead to being surrounded by flatterers. When a decision has to be implemented, the administrator should infuse a sense of social purpose into all ranks of his staff, so that they realise that they are working for a good and laudable objective.

The authority of Parliament and State Legislatures must be supreme, but it would be frustrating the aim of democracy to let the influence of political and social groups affect recruitment or promotion in the Services.

Character is a fundamental requirement of a good administrator and we cannot let fundamentals take care of themselves. Without character, nothing else will avail. It is as important for administrators at every level, as sunlight is to every form of life."

(Courtesy: The Indian Journal of Public Administration)



Sri Sabanayakam, Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu with Dr. Nemiraja and Vishnu on the lawns of Raj Bhavan, Madras.

From page 5

Dynamics of...

especially outside the home and there is an increasing secularisation of Indian social life.

The myth that the Hindu tradition is rigid and unbending is seen to be false. Sanskiitization is now finding new and prestigious support in politicians and professional people.

Politicians for reasons of "image building" and monastic heads for accomplishing their secular aims frequently confer and confabulate. This, however, is in keeping with the Indian tradition, though politicization and mass media have given it a new dimension.

"Guruism" is making a big headway and seems to be particularly strong among professional people. The mass media are playing a powerful role in the spread of Sanskritic culture. Also, films are instrumental in helping the spread of Sanskritisation and a kind of westernization as well.

SPREAD OF SANSKRITIZATION

Secular and rationalist ideologies seem to be more popular among social scientists than among physical scientists. But it is doubtful whether the rationalist ideology has really taken root in any section of the population.

It is well known that professed beliefs do not always coincide with actual behaviour. Instances of such inconsistency are a matter of common knowledge, though they are not regarded as worthy of comment in the press.

Any discussion of Sanskritization without a reference to de-Sanskritization is bound to be incomplete. A Sanskritic group may become de-Sanskritized by emulating the life-style of a non-Hindu or other group.

Such emulation tends to flourish when the "reference group", the group that is emulated, is powerful, numerically strong and wealthy, and the region is somewhat isolated from centres of Sanskritic culture.

The introduction of adult franchise, local self-government, and constitutional safeguards for the weaker sections of the society in India have sharpened the politicisation of social and cultural life.

GROWTH IS INADEQUATE

This has led to diverse and occasionally even contrary results. On the one hand, there is an increasing realisation that growth by itself is inadequate and that it should be accompanied by the reduction of inequalities between different sections of the people and regions.

On the other, the leaders of dominant rural castes are among the biggest beneficiaries of independence: their economic and political power has increased and they are trying their utmost to resist any weakening of their position.

They have a vested interest in the continuance of the present inequalities.

In the long run, however, education is perhaps the most important factor in altering the secular status of the people. But as education spreads, dissatisfaction with the slow rate of progress may show itself increasingly.

These factors which constitute the dynamics of Indian culture today call for urgent attention from the leadership in the varied fields of Indian life.

(Courtesy: Indian & Foreign Review)

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)
(Saint-Patriot)

STATESMAN CAN WAIT

In 1931, Mahatma Gandhi was in London to participate in the Round Table Conference. Mr. Ramsay MacDodald, the then, Prime Minister of England, went to see him and have discussions with him. At that time, a Postman who had walked miles to see Gandhiji, was waiting outside. Mahatmaji chose to see the Postman first, saying with a twinkle of his eyes: - "I will see the man of letters first. A statesman can wait, for that is his job. He is always waiting for circumstances to force him to move".

FREEDOM OF MAN.

The late President of America, Mr John F. Kennedy, was not only interested in the well-being of his countrymen but also in the welfare of the people of the world. In 1961 he said:- "My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man".

DUTY TILL THE END.

Mr. Horatio Nelson was a great naval commander of England. When he was a boy, he asked his grand mother to explainh imthe meaning of the word "Fear", but she gave no suitable reply. All his life, he was not aware as to what 'Fear' was. At the age of 12, he began going out into the sea. He joined the Navy and he was promoted as a Captain at the age of 21. At one battle, he lost his right eye and at another, his right arm. Even with these physical disabilities, he won many naval battles. He exhorted his men with the words:- "England expects that every man will do his duty".

Mr Napolean Bonaparte of France conquered many countries and he was anxious to conquer England too. He told his Captains:- "Hold the English Channel clear for me only for six hours and I will conquer England". But Mr. Nelson did not give him that opportunity. In his fight with the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, Mr. Nelson was seriously wounded. In spite of the unbearable pain his thoughts were on the progress of the battle, and he went on issuing orders. When he was informed that the French were losing and the English were on the march to success, Mr. Nelson breathed his last with words:- 'Think God! I have done my duty".

KEMAL PASHA'S NOBILITY.

The Turks wanted to drive away the Greeks from the Turkish territory. So, the Turks under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha fought with the Greeks. In the war, the Turks were the victors. Two Greek Generals went to Mr. Kemal Pasha's head quarters to surrender. On the way, the Turks behaved in a manner as to put the defeated Greeks to shame. But Mustafa Kemal Pasha behaved in a noble way. He received the two Greek Generals with due respects and after talking to them for some time he said:- "War is a game in which the best men are sometimes worsted". With such soothing words, Mr. Kemal Pasha enabled the defeated Gennerals to save their faces. Such a behaviour on his part at the time of his triumph is a thing to be greatly admired.

INDIAN IN AN ENGLISH TEAM.

Ranjitsinghji, a member of the Royal Family of Nawanagar, was one of those Indians who achieved international reputation in field of sports. He studied at Cambridge. He acquired great skill in the game of cricket. On account of his skill in the game, he was included in the cricket team of England against Australia in 1896. He was the first Indian to be included in an English team. There was opposition to his inclusion, on account of racial prejudice. But it was overlooked. Ranjitsinghji justified his selection, by playing a brilliant game. He scored 62 run-out of 231 scored by the English team as a whole, in the first innings, and 154 runs not out, ous of the total of 305 runs in the second innings. For his fine display, he received high appreciation not only for himself but also brought credit to India.

KRISHNA AND KUCHELA

Songs known as Yenki Patalu are popular in Andhra Pradesh. The creator of these songs was one Mr. N V. Subba Rao. He was a great scholar in Telugu. Dr. P.V. Rajmannar, who acted as the Governor of Madras, is not only a great Jurist but also a great lover of Art and Literature. When he was serving as the Chief Justice of Madras, he visited Mr. Subba Rao. Mr. Subba Rao was surprised at the visit of Dr. Rajamannar, the Chief Justice. He said that it was like Lord Krishna visiting poor Kuchela. The Chief Justice stayed with Mr. Subba Rao for some time and had further insight into his scholarship. While taking leave of Mr. Subba Rao. Dr. Rajamannar said it was Kuchela that was leaving Lord Krishna.

COCOANUTS AS DONATION

Mr. Mannam Padmanabham Pillai was a very respected leader in Kerala. His education consisted of a few years only in a primary school. But as he grew up, he threw himself heart and soul in the field of education. He laboured for the establishment of more and more primary schools, high schools and colleges, by collecting funds from the public. He would enter the houses of even the poorest and gladly receive whatever they gave him. He received even half dozen cocoanuts or a few measures of rice as donations from the poor, when they gave them to him with all their heart. He was a poor man. But the educational institutions which were built through his endeavours, are now worth some crores.

A DAY'S EXPENSE FOR KILLING WAS SPENT FOR ONE YEAR FOR HELPING

The United Nations at New York is trying its best to prevent wars between the nations. Its Specialized Agencies like the F.A.O.; W.H.O.; U.N.E.S.C.O.; I.L.O.; U.N.I.C.E.F.; and so on, are their best to serve the peoples of the world, in the fields of food, health, education and the like, by spending large sums of money. But larger sums of money were spent in the Viet Nam war to kill the people and to destroy their properties. It will astonish anyone to learn that the cost of the Viet Nam war for one day was equivalent to the amount spent by all the Specialized Agencies of the U.N. for one year. How happy and prosperous the peoples of the world will be, if only the monies spent on Defence and Wars are spent in the fields of agriculture, health, education, industries, etc.

Protecting The Deer

In Northern Finland reindeer have become the automobile's most frequent victim. About 2,000 are killed by cars each year during the dark winter nights. The Reindeer Grazers Association some time ago proposed to paint riendeer antlers with a phosphorescent paint that would shine in cars' headlights. It helped. But, then, reindeer shed their antlers. So the Association has thought up another way of saving reindeer. Instead of painting antlers, it has started equipping them with plastic neck reflectors that twinkle when headlights beam on them.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

INDIAN EMBASSY STAFF VISITS COLLECTIVE FARM...

THE Staff members of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, headed by Ambassador Dr K S Shelvankar, paid a visit the other day, to the Gorky Collective Farm situated some 30 km. from Moscow City. The Collective Farm, incidentally, is a collective member of the Society for Soviet-Indian Cultural Relations.

The honoured Indian guests were welcomed by Viktor Isavev, the Chairman of the Collective Farm, who has held this post for the last 22 years. He explained the advantages offered by collective farming and the distinctive features of collective and state farms.

Now-a-days, a collective farm nets a high income, permitting it to spend considerable sums on building the House of Culture, a modern eleven-year school, which will be completed this summer, and other cultural and welfare establishments. The earnings of a collective farmer are no less than those of a skilled worker in Moscow.

A meeting of Soviet-Indian friendship was held in the House of Culture. The guests were cordially greeted by milk-maid Yekaterina Kosyakova, teacher Antonina Golovistikova and school-girl Vera Yevtvukhova. India is our good neighbour and friendship with the Indian people is dear to every Soviet citizen—This was the gist of what they said.

Indian Ambassador Dr. Shelvankar highly appraised Indian-Soviet friendship and said: "It is based on equality and mutual respect and is a friendship whose objectives are to cooperate for purposes which are good for ourselves and also for the world as a whole Those objectives are simply peaceful construction to work peacefully, to build peacefully and to bring in today new good things for the benefit of our peoples". Reciprocal visits by leaders of both countries the Ambassador said, serve these noble aims, for instance, the recent visit to India paid by L. I Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

* *

WHY MAOISTS OPPOSE COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN ASIA...

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, analysing the reasons for Pesking negative attitude to the question of Collective Security in Asia says, "the activities of the Maoists, of late, show that they have hostile intentions against their neighbours in South Asia."

The paper has pointed out that the Peking leaders have not recognised Bangladesh so far and try to hamper normalisation of the situation in the South Asian sub-continent. They sow discard in Indonesia and the Philippines and continue supporting secessionist groupings in Burma and in the East of India, and interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Peking's actions, the paper continues, follow the far-reaching expansionist goals which can be seen clearly from geographic maps issued in Peking. Vast areas of the countries bordering on China are shown on these maps as Chinese territories.

It is noteworthy, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, that Peking of late stopped criticising the SEATO, CENTO and other military blocs that had been knocked together for combating the national liberation movement. What is more, Peking openly encourages military preparations of the imperialist circles in Asia under the pretext of maintaining the "balance of forces" in the area. Peking, for instance, actually supported the British-US agreement on setting up a large military base on the Diego Garcia atoll in the Indian Ocean.

But, despite Peking's obstructions, the idea of Collective Security in Asia is gaining ground, concludes the paper. 'The Asian peoples have become increasingly aware that ensurance of durable peace and security through creating a universal system is in keeping with real national interests of all countries, without exception, is in keeping with the interests of good-neighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation", it says.

* * *

LARGEST OF CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY CAMPS...

A camp where 5000 children can spend their summer holidays is now being built near picturesque Mount Beshtan in the Caucasus. It will be the largest of its kind in the country, with clubs, stadiums, aircraft modelling shops and even a railway line.

But similar camps are being built on Pacific Coast and near Lake Baikal. They will cater for children from anywhere in the country. This year Soviet Trade Unions plan to spend enormous sums on holidays for some nine million children. In most cases the union pays the whole cost. Where a charge is made, the full month's holiday never costs the parent more than 3 days pay.

You may well be wondering where the union gets all the cash to make these payments! Perhaps you imagine union dues are enormous. In reality, however, the union doesn't really pay out of its own funds. Most of the money comes from the state social insurance budget, which the government hands over to the unions to administer and spend to the best advantage.

The children's holiday camps—young pioneer camps, we call them—are extremely well equipped, and some of them are very elaborate.

Best known abroad, I think, is Artek, on the Black Sea—the first and most popular of all the camps. Artek opened forty years ago with a few tents. It now has 400 chalets and hotels, swimming pools, an observatory "Bathyspheres" and "rocket-launching pads". It takes about 30,000 children a year, including visitors from dozens of foreign countries.

* * *

A "PRAGMATIC" ORRANGE TREE...

Newspapers have published an item about a "pragmatic" orrange tree that refuses to stop yielding fruits in any season of the year! The tree, growing in the town of Kizel in the Urals where the winter temperatures drop to 30—40 degrees below zero, bears fruit all the year round.

True, this orrange tree has some protection from the weather. For it is growing in a tub—at the bottom of a mine.

Its biography shows, that six years ago som one sowed an orrange pip in a barrel of earth, and last year the tree yielded its first fruit Since then there has been no stopping it. It is hard enough to persuade an orrange to bear fruit even in a hot-house, but this one seems quite at home in its unusual conditions. Experts believe it is the specific micro-climate of the mine sub-station where the tub stands that gives the tree its vitality. The spark discharges occuring during the constant use of knife switches nearly ionise the air. Saturating it with ozone, they give the tree something like a subtropical climate.

Record

Eighteen-year-old Tony Caylistro of Minneapolis, U.S.A., has established a new world drumming record. He set out to do it in the presence of several friends and under the supervision of a doctor on December 27. He went on drumming even when they celebrated New Year. All told, his "musical variations" lasted for 218 hours. On the tenth day he was rushed to hospital in a state of collapse and is reportedly still there.

Heart Transplants

The world well remembers the sensation created by the first heart transplants. Scientists reacted differently to this medical achievement.

In the West there was a regular "transplant boom." In the Soviet laboratories it was decided thoroughly to study all aspects of the operation.

It may now be admitted that this decision was correct. While paying tribute to the skill of transplant specialists, and no one denies it, the Western press writes of "disappointing results." Of the 219 persons operated upon, only 36 have so far survived.

The main dilemma remains the same: how to avoid the rejection of the transplant. The means are either insufficiently effective or suppress the natural protective properties of the organism to such an extent that it becomes incapable of resisting even the most insignificant infections. It has also been observed that a new heart given an elderly patient grows old faster than expected.

Many are worried by the ethical aspect of the question—the legitimacy of transplanting a live heart even if the donor's case is hopeless. Transplants are also apt to lead to unexpected legal incidents. In California, the counsel of a convicted murderer has appealed against the sentence on the ground that the victim's heart was transplanted and "continues to beat, though in another place."

Some Western scientists are inclined to be sceptical about the possibilities of modern surgery in the field of heart transplants. Professor Georg Heberer, the well-known West German physician, told "Süddeutsche Zeitung" that "we are still far from having solved the problem of transplanting other people's organs with the exception of kidneys."

(*New Times*)

Under False Pretences

The growing energy crisis in the United States is benefiting not only the oil barons but petty thieves too. In Los Angeles, newspapers report, there is a gang whose members visit home and introduce themselves as "power-saving consultants." They ask to be shown electrical appliances and, once inside, steal anything they can lay their hands on.

* * *

Comet Kohoutek Ltd.

Comet Kohoutek Ltd., a British concern, offers people shares at two pounds each. No, it's not a joke. The firm's manager, Martin Shaw, recently declared at a ceremony held to mark the issue of one million shares for this celestial body that the lucky holders would receive, together with the "right" to part ownership of this comet or its tail, a tennis shirt.

From page 3

sophy of human implications of science. To this, India, in the years to come, could and we hope would make distinct and enduring contribution.

To understand the human implications of scientific advance, and to reflect that understanding in policies and programmes, is to bring about a transition from science and technology at the expense of man to science and technology for man.

To seek purely technological solutions to essentially human problems — the problem of population control is a telling example — serves only to aggravate the situation in the long run. This is often very poorly recognised or not recognised at all.

The transition from the present essentially "non-humanistic technology" to "humanistic technology" may perhaps appear a dream, but then today's dream is often the reality of tomorrow. That is the most inspiring and unforgettable lesson of science.

MAN: ONE "FAMILY"

And in thinking of human implications of science, let us remember, in the light of modern knowledge, that a newborn child of any people is capable of imbibing any culture, if exposed to it early enough. Man is one "family". Divisions are man-made and their overcoming is in man's own hands.

—(*Courtesy: Indian & Foreign Review*)

CAN HE?

"Is your chief in?" thundered the angry client.

"No, sir, he's gone out," replied the office-boy.

"Then why is his hat on that peg?"

"Well he can't stand in the cup-board with it on, can he?"

* * *

"No one ever died of hard work."

Nevertheless, our office boy seems determined to take no risks.

IN WRONG COLUMN!

Anxious to make a bit of extra cash, a workman asked the advice of a mate who was always lucky in backing horses.

"It's quite simple," was the reply. "I just look in the List of Arrivals in the morning paper, write down three or four names that I fancy, give the list with five bob to a bookie—and there you are!"

The novice followed this advice, but failed to find his fancies in the evening results. So he went along to his mate, who examined the morning paper closely and then gave a loud guffaw.

"Lumme!" he exclaimed "You've backed three Cunard liners and a Yarmouth trawler!"

India's Transition From Tradition To Modernism-Part-1

By R.C. DUTT

The "unchanging east" was a popular concept with European thinkers in the nineteenth and in the first part of the twentieth centuries.

In this unchanging world, so it was held, tradition ruled supreme, and an "unworldly spiritualism" made people indifferent to worldly good. They developed the "long suffering" characteristic and showed no initiative to improve their lot. What is more, it was often argued, a rigid tradition steeped in unreasoning supersition made them unsuitable to adopt a progressiva form of society.

Democracy, it was held, was alien to them, and industrialisation based on science and technology contrary to their deepseated outlook and tradition. In brief, tradtion, it was asserted, militated against modernism, and any attempt to introduce modern forms and practices, it was confidently concluded, was doomed to failure.

DOUBTS IN NEW FORM

The above formulation perhaps states the view in its extreme form. Though events from the beginning of the twentieth century considerably shook the validity of this view, it continued to be held and has in fact survived, though in a more guarded form, to the present day.

It was not uncommon, almost right up to the transfer of power in India in August, 1947, for serious doubts to be expressed about the ability of this country to sustain a democratic form of government.

These doubts have now been stilled, but they continue to appear in a new form. The conscious attempt made by India to adopt an agro-industrial society based on science and technology has given rise to these doubts among foreign friends. Some Indian observers too have been unable to shake off their own traditional views and who with unquestioned sincerity, prognosticate that the transition from tradition to modernity in India, if possible at all, will be a long and painful one.

TRANSITION EASY

The view that the east is tradition-bound and unchanging had indeed a plausibility in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The renaissance movement which marked the transition from the middle ages to modern times in Europe had no parallel in Asia.

The seeds of rationalism which later sprouted into scientific and technological developments, and the spirit of individualism and adventure which took European explorers and colonisers to the four corners of the globe, had no corresponding echo in the east.

The east undoubtedly lagged behind under the heavy weight of feudalism and in the perpetual strife among feudal overlords. The time was obviously not ripe for the break-through which occurres in Europe or to be more precise, in western Europe. And yet, it is wrong to mistake this time-lag for a racial or national characteristic.

No nation, specially in an inter-communicating world, will be content to bar its own way to progress. Modernism, to the extent it is progressive, and offers concrete benefits to the people, must undoubtedly sooner or later overwhelm the forces of tradition which are themselves born out of certain earlier circumstances favourable to their development.

The events of the twentieth century have amply illustrated this fact The first such event was the rise of Japan The outcome of the Russo-Japanese wars in the first decade of this century was a shock to those who believed that in material progress at any rate the east could never match the west.

In retrospect, however, there was nothing surprising in a nation determined to achieve material progress outstepping a decadent feudal society, that was Russia at that time.

EMERGENCE OF "NEW" SOCIETIES

As the twentieth century rolled on with two world-shattering wars in the first half of the century, the pace of history was accelerated. The old Chinese society had reached a state of decay which made it intolerable and forces had been unleashed for its annihilation.

Even the Confucian tradition more than two thousand years old could not withstand these forces: The result was a new society which, whether one fully approves of it or not, was totally different from the tradition-bound society of old.

In the rest of Asia too events were not at a standstill. The first half of the century witnessed a freedom struggle in India which was not the less intense because it was non-violent in nature. In fact, its non-violent nature made it imperative that its course should be determined by the large masses of people, and not by a few who took to arms and could therefore subdue the rest by superior force.

MODERN CONCEPT OF NATIONHOOD

As a result of this mass struggle, the "unworldly Indians" alleged to be indifferent to their own sufferings and new to the modern concept of nationhood threw off the intolerable foreign domination and emerged as a nation.

This achievement was soon followed by other peoples of south east Asia, not the least among whom were the Vietnamese people whose struggle for their against mighty odds has already become a classic example of mass struggle.

A dichotomy of the world into the traditional and the modern is thus not sustainable, if this dichotomy postulates two different types of society, transition from the one to the other being very difficult, if not impossible.

The term "traditional" in this context would involve. adherence to a set of beliefs and a pattern of behaviour based not on science and reason but on accumulated beliefs and practices of the society in question.

Modernism, on the other hand, has its basis on rationality and is pervaded by the scientific spirit. Defined thus no society is completely modern, for every society has its own traditions, which may be unreasoning but which nevertheless exist so long as they do not clash with the imperatives of the accepted form of society. On the other hand, traditions which do so conflict and thus inhibit further development of society tend to fade out.

(To be concluded)

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Stage Music of Maharashtra

STAGE music must be said to be Maharashtra's gift to Indian music. The origin of this musical form can be traced back to early 19th century, but institution as it has evolved today dated back to 1880 when Kirloskar produced his first musical play Shakuntala on 31 October that year.

Kirloskar's play became a rage with the cultural elite of Maharashtra then and leaders like Tilak, Ranade, Teleng, Bhandarkar came under its spell. Initially the stage music comprised verses in popular metres like Saki, Dindi, lavni and Kirtans as well as classical tunes. The songs were mainly concerned with bringing out the literary meaning of the text. Besides they formed an integral part of the play carrying forward the flow of the narrative. The fact that they were so numerous made it obligatory on the part of the singer not to prolong the time.

For about a decade, Kirloskar's plays enjoyed popularity but later years witnessed the decline in the popularity of the stage song tunes calling for experimentation. This gave rise to some new dramatic troupes like Waikar Sangeet Mandali, Dongre Natak Mandali etc. The music patronised by these companies was essentially classical based on heavy ragas. As against this Patankar Sangeet Mandali introduced light tunes borrowed from Gujarati and Parsi stage. Most of them drew heavily on 'Kavalis' and 'Gazals' characterised by fast and loud beats with frequent changes of rhythm. Patankar also introduced duets with action. All this made Patankar plays a mixed musical fare.

It was left to Kolhatkar to give a new direction to stage music. Determined to revolutionise the pattern of stage music, Kolhatkar employed the prevailing form of Gazals and Kavalis to good effect in his plays like Veer Tanaya, Mika Nayak etc. Although Patankar had experimented this form before, Kolhatkar's jolt became more effective because he did his experiment on the stage of Kirloskar Mandali itself, the most respectable dramatic troupe of the time. Kolhatkar dispensed with the Nati sutradhar scene and replaced it by Nandi-an invocation song. He also got rid of the simple homely tunes set to poetic metres and instead drew on the songs set to Urdu tunes on Parsi and Gujarati stage.

The two opposing influences of heavy classical light music neutralised each other and what remained was the Kirloskar's original patterns of vareigated music. The two pulls mentioned above, however, provided a much-needed break-through to the Kirloskar of Khadilkars pattern & the break-through came in the form 'Manapman' which came on the stage in 1911. With this play music direction came to be assigned to an expert unlike in the past when the playwright, whether or not he knew music, looked after the music also Tembe, the music director of 'Manapman', ushered in an altogether original idea of stage music. Till Tembe's debut on the stage, music was used mainly as a vehicle for carrying forward the flow of narrative. Therefore, it had perforce to be simple. Tembe, however, employed his innovation to highten the impact of music by sharpening the entire content of the song like love, valour, grief etc.

The lead given by Tembe in employing song to deepen the emotive content was carried forward by Bhaskarbuva Bakhale as manifested in his music direction of yet another of Khadilkar's play 'Swayamwara' staged in 1916. Tembe and Bakhale were followed by another veteran Master Krishanrao. Krishanrao composed most of his tunes himself. All those who came later followed in the foosteps of this 'Trinty'. Of late, however, there is a little deviation towards employing Western tunes. But the Bakhale pattern, by and large is still adhered to.

During the post-war period, however, there has also been a definite trend towards curbing music on the stage. This was done by reducing either the number of songs or the duration of their elaboration or both. This became necessary because the duration of the play itself in these days of industrialization and a faster tempo of life has been brought down from five to six hours to about three-and a-half hours. The music was accordingly trimmed. The foremost among the actor-musicians who did this is Smt. Jyotsana Bhole who has distinguished herself as a neat performer of songs of shorter duration. The director of this trend was her husband, the veteran music-critic Keshavrao Bhole, as also Master Krishanrao, who adapted himself easily to this new demand on him.

All this is about the influence of classical music on the stage. But it has not all been a one-way traffic. The influence of the stage on classical music has also been immense, in the sense that it is the stage that made it so tremendously popular that it is now studied, practicised or pursued in almost every educated home in Maharashtra. It is to the thirty or so dramatic units touring over the length and breadth of Maharashtra incessantly for about fifty years to whom the credit for this is due. Many of those units had famous classicists attached to them such as Bhaskarbuwa Bakhale, Vazebuwa, Alladiya Khan, or actor-musicians such as Balkoba Natekar, Balgandhrava, Govindrao Tembe, Krishanrao Gorey, Sarwai Gandhrava, Master Krishanrao, Jagannath Buwa Pandharpurkar, Keshavrao Bhonsle, Bhatebuwa, Mirashibuwa, Wamanrae Sadolikar, Hirabai Barodekar, Dinanath Mangeshkar Shankarrao Sarnaik, the Pendharkars (father and son) Raghuvir Sawkar, Jyotsna Bhole, Jayamala Shiledar and a host of others. It is these famous actor-musicians with brilliant carriers on the stage that have been responsible not only for popularising stage music which has now become a special attribute of Maharashtra but have simultaneously brought to every cultured home the love and knowledge of classical music.

The stage, however, must at the same time take its share of blame for setting up the vicious tendency to indulge in cheap and meaningless 'tans'. This is a curse which is not only irrelevent on the stage but also responsible for vulgarizing the taste of the theatre-goers who are easily impressed with this unseemly show of doubtful virtousity. The malady has spread far and wide and has even affected to some extent the concert platform where we find that even some otherwise good musicians are given to this spectacularism which is really an outrage on the artistic integrity of their performances. The general preponderance of the 'tan' aspects in many of the Maharashtrian musicians can be easily ascribed to this unwholesome influence of stage music on the classical art. But happily this vice now seems to be receding.

—

"Now when we cross the road, my dear," said the old lady to her friend, "don't look round, because it's a motor hits us in the back it's their fault, not ours!"

Do You Know?

H. A. L. Export Earnings Up

- *The export earning of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. increased from Rs. 11.27 lakhs in 1971–72 to Rs. 19.89 lakhs in 1971-73.*
- *The earnings are expected to reach Rs. 32 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 57 lakhs in 1974-75.*
- *The bulk of export earnings is from overhall and repair of engines for foreign customers.*
- *Components of aero-engines and helicopters are also being exported.*
- *Plans are in hand to further diversify and increase the exports.*

National Convention of Film Distributors Planned

A National Convention of film distributors of India is proposed to be held in the next month in Bombay. The Convention will represent the film distribution sector of existing trade and industry organisations and may help the formation of an apex body of film distributors of India.

This decision was taken by a representative gathering of film distributors of Bombay and Central Circuit which was hosted by Shri Tarachand Barjatya of Rajshri Pictures.

The gathering felt that the extraordinary shortage of cinema theatres in India is the principal malady which obstructs the growth and all-round development of film industry in India and welcomed the expectation of the Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting that by the end of 5th Five Year Plan, there must be a minimum addition of 7,000 cinema theatres in the country.

The gathering thought that in order to achieve this target, it will be essential to provide for various measures. Infrastructural facilities shall have to be created. Institutional Finance must be made available to the film industry and to its all other sections. And rules and regulations of State and Central Governments have to be revised to make it possible to plan and implement for the additional cinema theatres.

An AD HOC Committee of 4 members was nominated and charged with the tasks preparatory to the holding of the National Convention with Mr. Santoshsingh Jaia (President of Central Circuit Cine Association, Bhusaval) as its Convenor and Messrs Tarachand Barjatya, L. N. Nagwekar (Vice President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors Association) and B. G. Dave as members.

The AD HOC Committee will get in touch with the existing film distribution organisations in India to enlist their fullest cooperation and assistance. The AD HOC Committee had pointed out that promotion and protection of the interests of film distributors fully corresponds to the overall promotion of Indian film distributor and the growth and development of film distribution sector directly and automatically helps the growth and development of film production, film exhibition and other sectors of this industry.

Judging by the initial reactions, the AD HOC Committee is hopeful that the proposal for National Convention of Film Distributors will receive enthusiastic response all over India and major problems which are confronting the film industry in general and the film distribution sector in particular shall be appropriately understood and prompt steps will be taken for satisfactory solutions thereof.

Determining Sex At Will

The official address is Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 1/3, Endocrinology Clinic of the Medical Academy. The name of Dr Benendo is not unknown. He has made a sensational discovery that the sex of a child can be determined before he is born and the sex can be changed according to the will of the parents.

When this news was published, world science opinion, with only a few exceptions, took a negative view towards this matter. It was said that the doctor was bending facts to fit his assumptions, that his statements lacked scientific foundations and data on his experiments.

After two years of observations it appears that Dr Benendo was righ after all His consultation centre, the first of its type in the world, is already operating and admitting the first patients.

What sort of examinations must the patient go through? What chances have the couples that go there for fulfilling their hopes?

Usually the first visit is preceded by correspondence. The doctor sets a date and the hour and stipulates that for the first examination the couple should come together Before the centre was opened, the contacts were usually limited just to correspondence. As time went on, more and more letters kept coming in, informing the doctor that his assumptions had been proved right by the results that is a son or daughter.

The women have to attend the clinic longer for it takes at least six weeks to complete the examinations. The visits are short and limited to several simple gynaecological tests.

The secret of Dr Benendo's discovery consists in ascertaining that the sex of the child depends on the synchronisation of the time of impregnation with the moment of ovulation. If the impregnation takes place 3 5 days before ovulation, in 85 per cent of cases the child is of female sex. It the impregnation takes place one day before or up to two days after ovulation in 87 per cent of cases the child is a boy. There regularities do not apply in cases of pathologic pregnancies or multiple pregnancy. The basic problem is to set as accurately as possible the moment of ovulation.

Most of the criticisms of Dr Benendo's theory by his opponents refer to the demographic consequences of his dicovery. To make a long story short they see only the negative side. Benendo points to the positive results: an inc ease of the birthrate in countries where the population is decreasing, the possibility of more speedy elimination of disproportions between the number of women and men in countries affected by wars.

Strange But True

Longing For Kind Words

Gadfly Gordon Sinclair, a 73-year-old Canadian TV personality, recently surprised the viewers by extravagant praise of the United States. "I can name you 5 000 times when the Americans raced to help other people in trouble," he said. This unexpected panegyric from a country where Uncle Sam is often criticised evoked interest in the United States, and Sinclair decided to capitalize on it: he recorded the talk and put the disk on sale. Explaining its popularity in the United States, "TIME" wrote: "The enormous response doubtless reflects the deep desire in the U S....for reassurance and a few kind words on the nation's behalf."

* * *

New Sport

West German newspapers write that shoplifting in self-service stores in the Federal Republic has become a new "national sport" While crime in general has increased in the past ten years by 45 per cent, shopliftings have grown all of 300 per cent. In 1972 alone they lost the storeowners more than 1,000 million marks. In Munich, for instance, school pupils help shoplifting contests with prizes for the "winners." Storeowners are inventing various methods of combating this "scourge." And all in vain. Only 5 per cent of the shoplifters are caught.

* * *

Of Dogs And Men

There are hundreds of well-financed charity societies and homes for stray cats and dogs in Britain. Ken Taylor superintendent of one such home, thinks it is "a bloody cheek" that other charity organ zations should tell it how to spend its money. "Our supporters," he has said, "have donated specifically to buy the animals a special Christmas lunch. If we said that some of the money was going to the elderly or the homeless we wouldn't receive half as much." Incidentally, there are 1.5 million old people living in poverty in Britain today, and about 100,000 homeless.

* * *

Good Old Powder

There are quite a few mines, aerial bombs and other dangerous surprises lying in the coastal waters of the North Sea since World War II. Alerted by operators of dredgers in the small West German port of Toenning. the local bomb disposal squad recently disarmed some ammunition that proved to be much older. In fact, it was more than 250 years old. What the squad defused was iron cannonballs which historians say were apparently fired during the 1700-21 Nordic War. Their charges of black powder were found to be still intact.

* * *

Suing His Padre

Vincenzo d Onofrio, a hotel cook at the Italian resort of Castellabate, has filed a 200-million lire damage suit against Alfonso Maria Farina, a Roman Catholic priest. D'Onofrio said that he had been about to marry an American heiress, Gertrude Bach, to whom he was engaged for more than two years. The parish priest, he said, was slow in issuing documents required for a church wedding and Miss Bach broke the engagement because she thought her finance was stalling and returned home to Philadelphia.

* * *

Record

The most prolific couple in Brazil is Mr and Mrs. Raymundo Carnauba of Ceilandia, one of the suburbs of the capital. They have had 32 children, 26 of whom survive. With sons, daughters, grandchildren and in-laws, the family consists of more than 80 persons. The fourteen youngest children—from 22-year-old Maria Aparecida live with the parents. The father is a 53-year old furniture maker. Nine children are married. The eldest is Firmino. He is 37 and has six children.

* * *

New Hobby

Bugging devices have become so common in the United States that they have given rise to a new hobby — spying on one's neighbours. Commenting on it, one paper wrote: "There will probably come a time when many American families, instead of switching on the TV, will spend the evening listening to what the B owns across the street are saying and doing."

* * *

He Can Duck

When he was Mayor of New York, John Lindsay moved his City Hall desk into the corner. According to rumour, he wanted it out of the line of fire should disgruntled constituents throw rocks through windows. His successor, Abraham Beame had the desk moved back. "I can duck much easier," he said. "I'm shorter."

Solar Eclipse Film Rivals Unidentified Playing Objects

LONDON; Top international scientists who flew in a Concorde supersonic jetliner last summer to view the eclipse of the sun also captured a large unidentified flying object (UFO) on their cine-camera film, it was revealed yesterday.

The British Aircraft Corporation, builders of the Concorde in partnership with A rospatiale of France, said the film showed a round object calculated to be over 650 feet in diameter.

Although it looks like a cloud there are never clouds at that altitude 55,000 feet. It was about eight miles away from the Concorde but scientists described the UFO as traveling at high speed.

A spokesman for the French National Centre for Scientific Research said: "There is an object shown in the film and we do not know what it is."

Concorde prototype 001 raced over Africa last June to give seven scientists from Britain, France and the United States their longest-ever view of a total solar eclipse. By flying at a speed of 1,250 miles an hour, the jet liner was able to remain in the shadow of the moon for 74 minutes. The observations through a special window in the Concorde's roof, plus other data obtained on the ground, are believed to have produced enough experimental information for years of research.

The Ref Had Enough

Pamela Marlborough, one of the few female football referees in Britain, has refused to officiate at school matches. The language the young players use is enough to make a drunken sailor blush, she says.

"George looks worried to-day. What's wrong with him?"

"Oh, he's been contesting his wife's will."

"His wife's will? I didn't know she was dead"

"She isn't."

* * *

"There should be further economy in electricity in cinemas"

As far as couples in the back seats are concerned, they would be quite content to have no light at all.

From page 1

Violence In Bihar :

of education which could only multiply jobless youth, and the living conditions in the universities.

Nearly all these demands touched the common people too, and to that extent the demands of students and the proposed agitation had the sympathy of the people in general. But only briefly. Even before the dark designs of the forces of disruption began to unfold themselves, it was clear that this was not going to be a students' movement.

The students were again going to be merely a cat's paw of politicians of both extremes whose main objective is to shatter the democratic structure of the country. Towards that end they have utilised every opportunity to create chaos and confusion and they were out to do it again. The students themselves knew it.

On the eve of the agitation, the President of the Patna University Students' Union and the President of the Bihar Chhatra Parishad, both members of the Students' Action Committee, had issued a joint statement asking politicians to keep their hands off and not to involve students in their game of politics They had also warned their fellow students to be on their guard and against extremists and agent provocateurs who were out to utilise the students' struggle for their own selfish ends.

FORCES OF ANARCHY WREST INITIATIVE

But, as it usually happens, the initiative soon slipped out of the student organisations and student leaders who stood for a peaceful agitation. The dark forces lurking behind them immediately seized the opportunity and unleashed an orgy of violence, loot and arson, the like of which Bihar has not seen for a long time.

Were they students, for instance, who burnt and destroyed the "searchlight" building? As the Editor of that newspaper rightly stressed again and again, the student community could hardly have had any reasonable grievance against the "Searchlight" which had always championed their right demands and done more than most other papers to highlight their real problems.

Nor could the students have had any intention of destroying the "Indian Nations" and the "Aryavarta" which were attacked by frenzied mobs wave after wave. These two newspapers were saved from meeting the fate of the "Searchlight" and "Pradeep" only because their empolyees stood like a rock and fought the repeated onslaughts as if they were waging a life-and-death struggle. All honour unto them for their splendid fight.

While every sane person will condemn the acts of violence, loot and arson, there is little evidence of anticipatory measures despite claims to the contrary. How else could it be explained that the city was left to the tender mercies of marauding mobs on a rampage of loot, plunder and arson.

REAL CHALLENGE

Gujarat had already sounded the warning. Sinister forces were at work to disrupt peace all over the country. Activities of organisations like the RSS and of those of the extreme left have been too well known. So was the danger that lurked behind every saffron-robed Anand Margi.

No, Bihar is by no means out of the woods yet and there is need for a more careful and determined hardling of the developing situation.

The challenge to all right-thinking, democratic minded and peace-loving people and those whom the people have invested with the power of administration lies in meeting the threat of the dark forces of reaction, adventurism and mobocracy, who are united in an unholy alliance to destroy all that the nation has come to cherish and value.

These forces must be fought. As the Prime Minister said, those who believe in violence are out to stifle the voice of the majority of the people. Those who are against violence must no longer be mute spactators. They must raise their voice in unison to wage a relentless war against fascist, anti-national and anti-social forces. What is at stake is more than more politicking. It is the very existence of a strong, united and independent India, manfully struggling to pursue its fight against poverty, hunger and disease.

A Report From Patna

By K. K. SOOD, A.I.R. Special Correspondent, Reporting from Patna.

THE objectives of the agitators in Gujarat and Bihar may be similar. But the techniques are different. In Gujarat, the agitation picked up tempo gradually. But in Patna, all the damage to public and private property and the accompanying havoc was caused within a couple of hours on the 18th.

The rioters in Patna ransacked houses of a number of Government officers including the Secretary of the State Assembly and even women and children had to flee for safety in utter panic. Hotels and restaurants became special targets of the rioters. Some of them even raided a wine shop and had their fill.

All this was in the name of fighting scarcity and bringing down prices of essential goods. It is said that before the 18th, some of the organisers of the agitation had gone round demanding donations Those who did not oblige became the target of their attack.

Going round Patna today, one still sees evidence of what it went through on the 18th. The streets are littered with bricks which were used as missiles by the mobs. All that is left of some posh restaurants are half-burnt chairs.

But nothing illustrates the savagery of the 18th better than the gutted building of the "Searchlight". When I visited the area, I saw a pile of burnt newsprint lying in the compound of the building Even the rotaries and other machines have been gutted and have become useless.

This newspaper provided employment to hundreds of workers Many of them were there this morning wanting to know from the management what will happen to them and their jobs. How are they going to feed their families ?

NIGHTMARISH EXISTENCE

Perhaps somebody had a grudge against the paper and its policies and it became the victim of arson. But as ill-luck would have it, close to the newspaper building, in a compound, were a large number of innocent goats. They, too, were roasted alive.

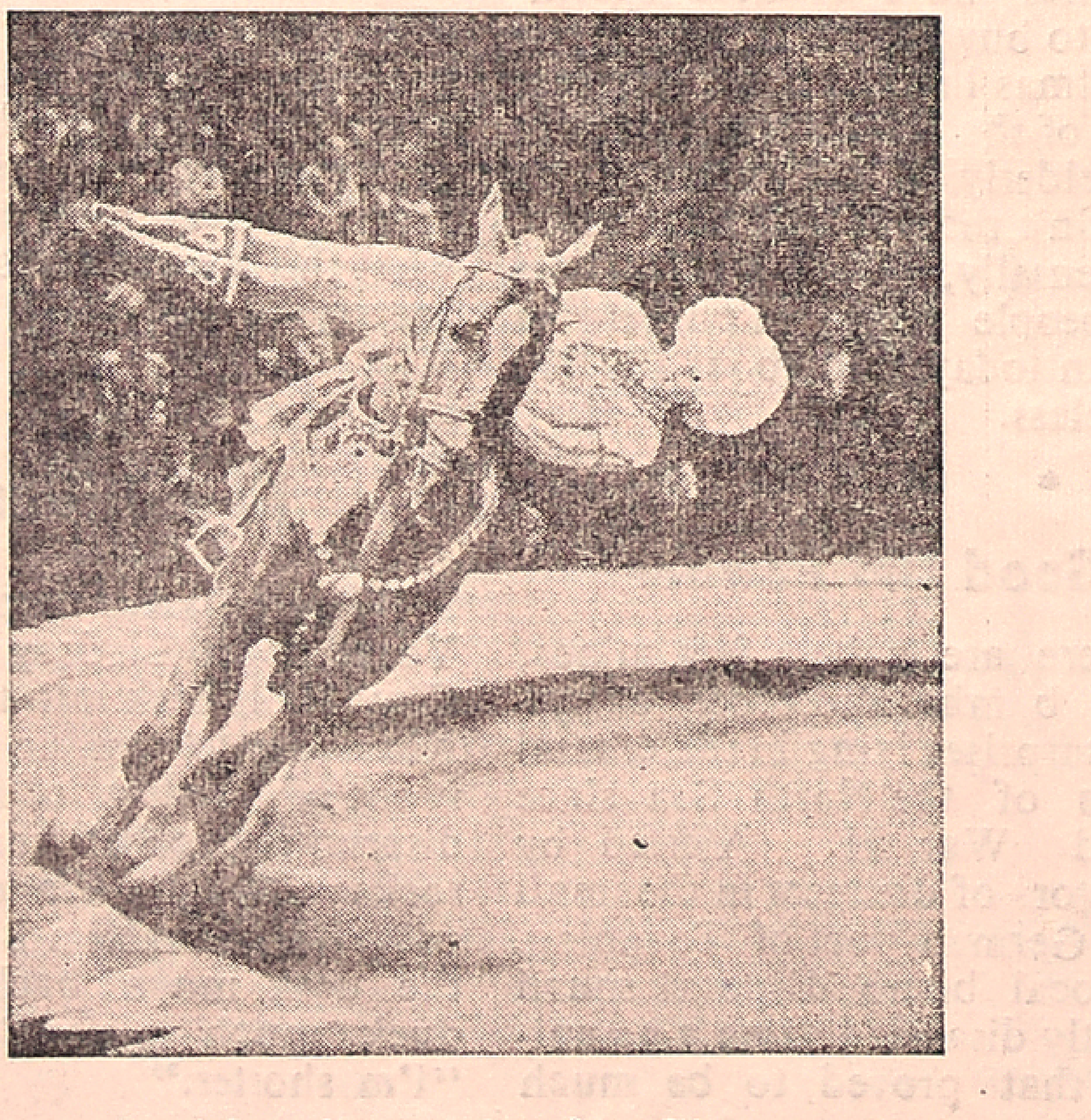
In Ahmedabad, during the worst days of the agitation, textile workers stuck to their jobs. In Patna, the employees of the "Indian Nation" have set a shining example of how mob fury can be met by determined citizens whose own life and livelihood is threatened. They beat back all attacks on their newspaper.

But it was not so everywhere. We were told that damage to hotels and shops was done by a handful of people. They could do so because others would not come together and give a fight.

Since the 18th the citizens of Patna and several other parts of Bihar have been having a nightmarish existence. There has been curfew in several places and normal life has been disrupted. Train and bus services have been dislocated.

Nobody is prepared to own responsibility for the situation. The political parties are blaming each other. The students who gave the call for the agitation have disowned all responsibility for the violence.

While the fixing of responsibility can come later, one hopes this State will immediately have what it needs most, the return to normalcy. Fortunately, the situation in Patna and some other areas like Ranchi has already started improving.



A rider in a Soviet Circus

SMUTS AND HIS MARVELLOUS MEMORY.

Mr Jan Christian Smuts, who was in power in South Africa when Mahatma Gandhi was fighting for the rights of the South African Indians was reputed to have an astonishing memory power. He remembered whatever he read. He had a library of his own, with over 10,000 books. Whenever any one wanted him to prove his memory power, he would ask that person to pick out any book from his library, open any page and read aloud any paragraph in it. When that was done, he would tell the substance of the paragraph following the paragraph read out. Many tried this method and Mr. Smut's memory never let him down.

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill ?"

"That's a knot. For get-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."

A Nation Of 9,000 People

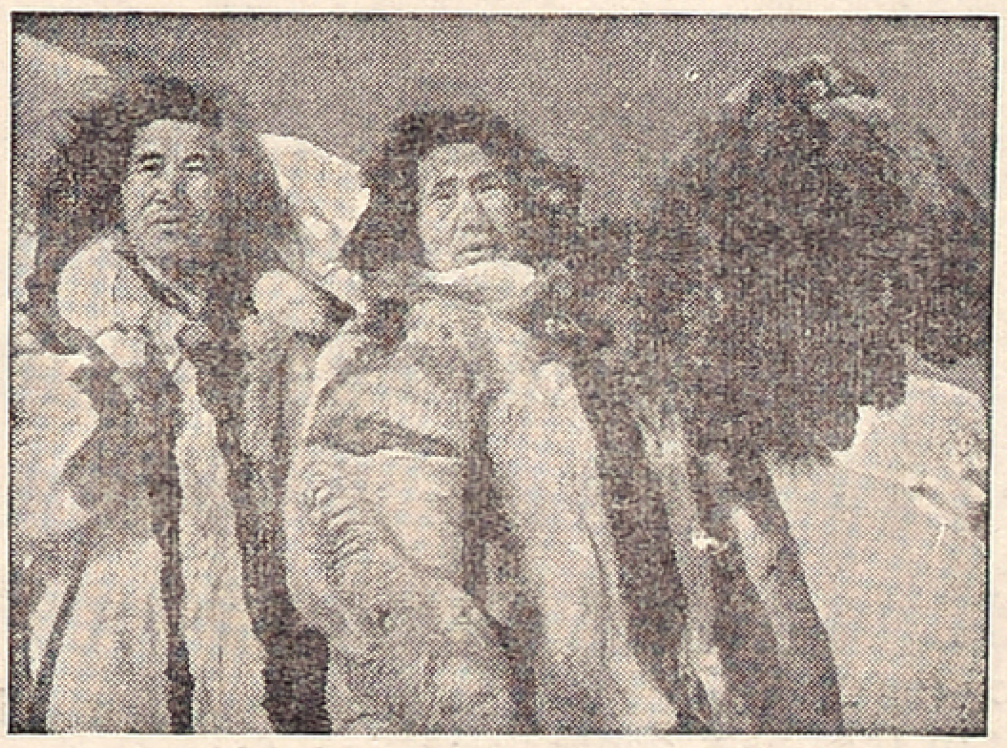
Among the small nations of the USSR, two have nearly identical names: the Evenks (about 25,000 people) and the Evens (about 9,000 people) They have much in common in language, culture, mode of living and customs and are found spread almost all over the entire East Siberia. The Evens live in the northern and north-eastern part of the Yakut Autonomous Republic—in Magadan district, Okhotsk district of Khabarovsk Territory and Kamchatka. Approximately, half the Evens are concentrated in Yakutia.

The Evens have preserved a lot from olden times. They stubbornly stick to the old habit of mounting packs on reindeers and saddling them. Even now certain groups fail to use sleds. Some Even groups still prefer to wear their old traditional costumes, as for instance, the Rassokhinsk Evens of Srednekansk district in Magadan region do. The costume consists of fur boots, woollen stockings, short leather trousers, a breast-collar worn without anything underneath, and a "tailcoat" with flaps which do not reach over the chest. They wear on their heads a fur hat resembling the Russian hat with ear-flaps. The Evens also use the Tungus 13-month calendar in which the "moons" [months] are counted from the head by the joints of the hands.

At the beginning of the '30s the Evens were recognised as a separate nation, and the name "Even", which they had given themselves, was accepted and announced officially. Today the term "Tungus" is applied in ethnographic literature to the Tungus-speaking peoples-to all of them or to the main ones [the Evenks and the Evens] During the years of Soviet power, the cultural

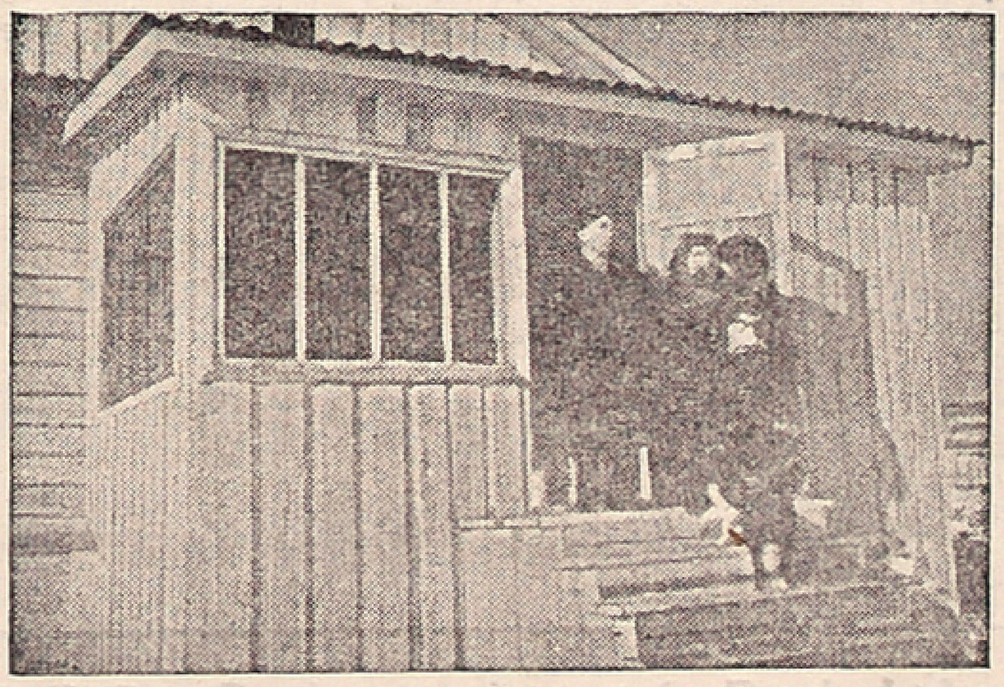
(Contd. on Last Cover)

Anton Mukto, deer-breeder of the Evenk national district.

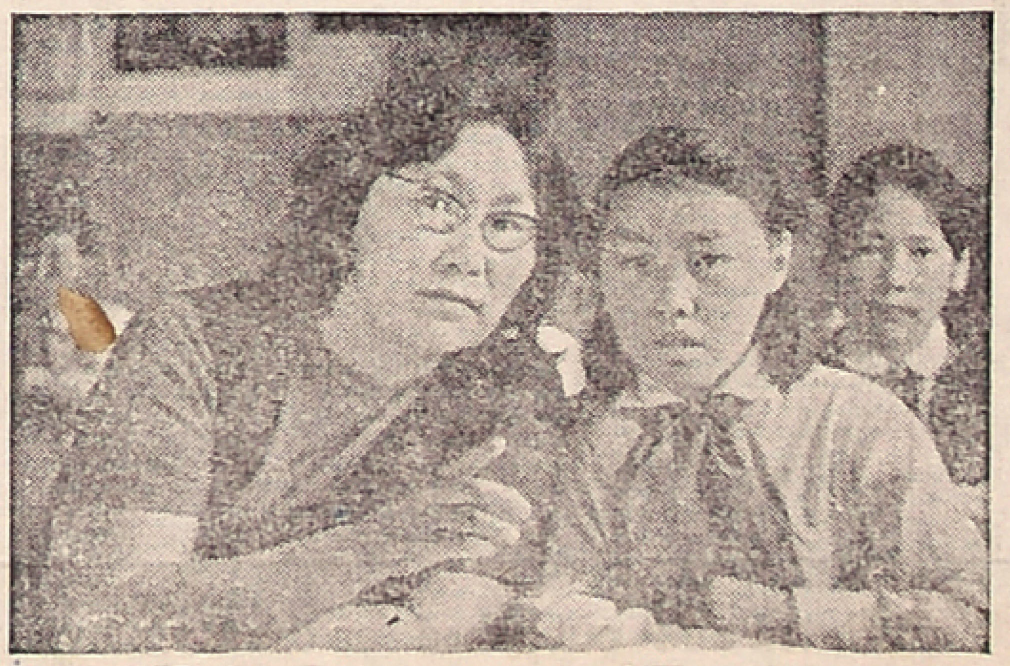


Georgy Boyaki (right) and Khukogir are Evenk hunters

M. I. Khutokogin. She is a famous Yakut sable hunter



The hunters from Nidym settlement live in new cottages



K. N. Bettu, Merited Teacher, with her pupils

From Third Cover

Small Nation

and economic life of the Evens has considerably changed. A written language was developed for them as for some other nations of the north, and the publication of text-books and fiction in the Even language was undertaken. But this language, based on the dialect of one group of the Evens [Olsk district, Magadan region], did not become a means for the spiritual devolopment of all the Evens whose language is divided into many dialects. That is why teaching in even schools is conducted in the Russian language.

Most Evens live in Taiga areas and continue to be engaged in reindeer-breeding, in hunting and, to a lesser degree, in fishing. In the '30s, they were absorbed in agricultural, fishing and producers'artels [collective farms], a considerable part of which was, in '60s, transformed into state and cooperative producers' farms as well as into reindeer-breeding state farms.

Teacher Elena Khukochar

The Evens engaged in reindeer-breeding and in hunting live in traditional yurtas [tents]. Those who go in for fishing, vegetable-growing, cattle breeding and fur-farming live in Russian-type houses in settlements. Most of them were built for the peoples of the north on concessional terms after 1957 with the aim of inducing them to live a settled life. One may find in Even's homes modern furniture, radio sets, sewing and washing machines. Almost all taiga settlements have electricity and transmission stations. The settlements in which the Evens live maintain contacts with the outside world with the help of small planes of small planes of the "AN-2" and "YAK-12" type and also with the help of helicopters, motor cars, motor boats and raindeers. The reindeer transport--which about ten years ago prevailed in the taiga and in the tundra--is now becoming a thing of the past.

from Second Cover

Garden City

later on by British industrialists makes one smile nowadays....Primitive mining techniques, camels used as means of transport and copper output amounting to only several poods a day [1 pood=16.8 k] were the feature of those days.

In the years of the Soviet government, once a God-forsaken region, has turned into a throbbing industrial centre of the country. The local ores are smelted at the country's biggest mining-and-metallurgical complex in the copper smelting industry which bears the name of Academician Kanysh Satpayev, the first Kazakh scientist to explore the deposits.

Sergei Galyshev (left), member of the Communist Party, is a smelter of the new copper smelting factory.

The Jezkasgan plant produces high-quality copper with the impurity content accounting for no more than 0.01-0.02 per cent. Part of the refined copper made in Kazakhstan is exported to Britain, France and many other countries.

As the industries in Jezkasgan grow, so does the city. The people too-metallurgists, miners, builders, geologists, and others-show a rapid development of their standards.

Jazkasgan today is a city of many nationalities. People of nearly 40 nationalities live and work here, among them the Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Koreans, Byelorussians and others,

The people of jezkasgan love their new city and are doing all they can to make it look more beautiful and comfortable to live in.

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